BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,..................$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.......... 3 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1858. NO. 37.

[illegible] OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,..............................$1 00
Do. do. 2 do..1 5[illegible]
Do. do. 3 do..50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.............4 00
Do. do. 6 do.......do.......do....................7 00
Do. do. 12 do.......do.......do..................12 00
Do. do. 6 do....renewed weekly,...............14 00
Do. do. 12 do.......do.......do..................25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business.
April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

JOS. T. WALSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
CONWAYBORO', S. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.
Dec. 7—78-3m-15-3-m*.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,



BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,



BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞ Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.
Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

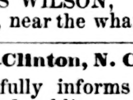
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or nocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

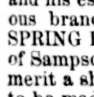


SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.



JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

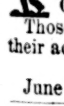
Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.



BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, *it will be* repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.



THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

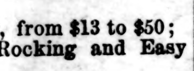
NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

FURNITURE!!!

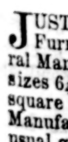


THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive *during* this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.



THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

PORK AND BACON.

500 BARRELS GOOD CINCINNATI MESS AND Rump Pork; 100 hhds. prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders. For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.
April 16th, 1858 33-1m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.
Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;
25 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Green Rio do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at
April 14. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

TAILORING, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, while returning his sincere thanks to his friends and public generally, respectfully states that he still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand on Second street, Willkings' building—third door above Market street, and has on hand, just received, a choice assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.*, suitable for the approaching season, and which he will be happy to have made up to order, in superior style, and on reasonable terms. *CUTTING* done to order, and good fitting garments guarantied. Also, *CLEANING* and *REPAIRING* promptly attended to. TITUS R. JAMES.
April 16, 1858 33-3m*

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of North Carolina, will be held in Newbern, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 3d Tuesday in May next.

Physicians attending said meeting will be passed over the several Rail Roads in the State at half price.

The North Carolina and Atlantic Rail Road will be completed in a few days, which will make the place of meeting so easy of access as to enable Physicians from all parts of the State to attend. It is desirable that each County be represented by a full delegation.
WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., *Sec'y.*
Wilmington, N. C., April, 16, 1858. 33—tm.

Raleigh Standard, Newbern Union, Salisbury Watchman, Rutherfordton Enquirer, Warrenton News, and Asheville News copy once a week till meeting, and send bills as above.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED on the 4th day of June next, for the erection of a *COURT HOUSE* for the county of Pitt. The Plans, Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Clerk's Office after the 15th of May.

The contractor will be paid in instalments as the work progresses.

Address Building Committee, Greenville, N. C.
April 30, 1858 35—4t

SALE AT POINT CASWELL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WISHING TO GIVE THEIR UNdivided attention to farming pursuits, offer to sell at public auction, at their store, on Friday the 4th of June next, if not previously disposed of, that very valuable property at Point Caswell; about nine acres of land fronting on the river 125 yards, and back 600 yards. There is a beautiful oak grove and an excellent spring of water on the premises.

The improvements are a large Storehouse 40 feet long; a small Dwelling House and Stables, all new; a No. 1 Turpentine Still of 30 bbls. capacity, well set and new.

This place possesses many peculiar advantages to render it very valuable, being at the head of Steam Boat navigation on tide water on Black River;—the excellent and fresh turpentine land in the surrounding country which has been worked but very little, and the cheap transportation of goods and produce. About 15,000 bbls. turpentine are hauled to the place yearly.

About 30,000 dollars worth of goods can be sold per annum, and turpentine can be bought on very reasonable terms. The roads lead from the Store in almost every direction.

The stand for Merchandizing and Distilling Turpentine is as good, if not the best, in the county, out of Wilmington.

The land will be divided in lots. if desired, provided all is sold.

The property will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. with interest from date—notes negotiable and payable at Bank. Address CHAS. W. MURPHY,
Moore's Creek, N. H. Co., N. C. J. H. MURPHY.
April 17th, 1858 189-3t—34-ts

MOLASSES.

585 HHDS. PRIME NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES, in good casks, now landing from the Brig S. P. Brown and Bark Saranac. For sale by
April 16th—33-1m] J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
FRONT STREET, GRANITE ROW, NO. 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECENTLY PURCHASED A large and attractive stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS*, for *Cash*, which will be sold for cash to the citizens of Wilmington, and surrounding country, at a very small advance from cost. S. R. BIRDSEY.

1858 **SPRING NOVELTIES.** 1858

BLACK and Fancy Silks, Muslins, Bereges, Mantillas, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mitts, Kid Gloves, and everything in the Dry Goods line. Also, 50 cases Bonnets, trimmed in the latest Spring style; very cheap for cash, at
S. R. BIRDSEY'S,
On Front street, Granite Row, No. 1.
March 19. 29—3m*

SELLING OFF AT COST.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858—29-tf.

General Notices.

10,000 DOLLARS.



I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

LOOK OUT FOR McARTHUR.



GENTLEMEN, YOU THAT WISH TO SELL likely young Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for the highest cash prices, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.
May 7th, 1858. J. A. McARTHUR. 36-3m*

SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.

IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT*; that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.
May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE.

Joseph H. Flanner vs. James R. Gilmore & Co. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, James R. Gilmore & Co., are non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, and plead, answer or demur, or the conditional Judgment entered will be confirmed, and the property levied upon, sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste,
SAM'L R. BUNTING, Cl'k.
May 4, 1858 [adv. $5 62.] 203-1t—36-5t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
County of New Hanover.

S. M. West, Ex'r. of A Dudley, vs. D. M. Bryan. } *Devisavit vel non.*

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anna Brown, wife of Jno. L. Brown, one of the heirs at law and next of kin of Alfred Dudley, deceased, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying her to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Wilmington on the 2d Monday in June next, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make herself a party to the issue made up on said cause, if she shall think proper to do so.
Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
May 4, 1858.—203-1t—36-5t. [adv. $5 62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County Court,
March Term, 1858.

Joseph S. Williams, vs. Geo. W. Pollock. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Geo. W. Pollock, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 29, 1858.—35-6t. [Pr. fee $5 62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County Court,
March Term, 1858.

Luke S. McClammy, vs. Geo. W. Pollock. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant. Geo. W. Pollock, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 29.—35-6t. [Pr. fee $5 62]

Southern Enterprise—The Approching Convention.

Under this head, the Petersburg Democrat says that if the Delegates to the Commercial Convention will take note of the following particulars on their way, perhaps they may find food for valuable reflection:

They will start in some stage or railroad coach made in the North; an Engine of Northern manufacture will take their train or boat along; at every meal they will sit down in Yankee chairs, to a Yankee table, spread with a Yankee cloth. With a Yankee spoon they will take from Yankee dishes sugar, salt and coffee which have paid tribute to Yankee trade, and with Yankee knives and forks they will put into their mouths the only thing Southern they will get on the trip.

At night they will pull off a pair of Yankee boots, with a Yankee bootjack; and throwing a lot of Yankee toggery on a Yankee chair, lie down to dream of Southern independence, in a Yankee bed, with not even a thread of cotton around them that has not gone through a Yankee loom, or out of a Yankee shop.

In the morning they will get up to fix themselves by a 12x14 Yankee looking glass, with a Yankee brush and comb, after perhaps washing off a little of the soil of the South from their faces, with water drawn in a Yankee bucket, and put in a Yankee pitcher, on a Yankee wash stand, the partner in honorable exile with a lot of Yankee wares that make up the sum of furniture.

Extraordinary Energy.

The subjoined paragraph we find in the St. Louis correspondence of a Chicago paper. The government contractors to supply the army of Utah with horses have displayed an energy which deserves especial note, while their promptitude in the execution of the contracts is an ample vindication of the selection by the Secretary of War for this important service. The activity of the contractors is indeed extraordinary:

"In nineteen days after signing the government contract for all the horses that Mr. Buchanan wanted during the year 1858, Messrs. L. P. Sanger, John Frink, Thos. Dyer, and J. W. Singleton,—all Illinoisans—bought and paid for *seventeen hundred horses*, without one cent of government funds, and had them all collected and delivered at Fort Leavenworth. When we take into consideration the constant rains, the swollen rivers, the necessity of transporting all these animals by railroad and steamboat, and the terrible scarcity of money, with the doubt of the passage of the deficiency bill hanging over them, I say there are few men in the nation who could have done the same thing, in the same length of time, without a dollar from the government."

DISCOVERY AND RESCUE.—A week or two ago, the door-keeper of the House of Representatives reported to Speaker Orr the finding by some of the subordinates, in the vaults under the centre (rotunda) of the Capitol building, of a large number of books belonging to the Government, some of them of much value, not a few of which were buried in boxes, we hear, under heaps of coal ashes. The Speaker ordered their prompt rescue; and for some time past they have been gradually ushered into the light of the upper stories of the building. Thus 25,000 volumes have been dug out of the catacomb in which they have been entomed for years past—at least long enough, the door-keeper tells us, to result in a total oblivion on the part of those entrusted with their custody as to who is responsible for their location there and the shameful condition of not a few of them. Among those books are 300 full sets of the works of John Adams, the records of the debates in Parliament as far back as 1600, various valuable French books and newspaper files in French and English, various manuscript books connected with the details of the custom house business of the country about twenty years ago. The mass of rescued volumes were published by order of Congress. In all, they will number perhaps 30,000 volumes, many of which have been irretrievably injured by neglect, the rats and coal ashes together.—*Wash. Star.*

THE FIRST NEW WHEAT.—A firm in this city, this morning received from Mr. Boughtol, of Essex county, Va., a bundle of stalks of wheat, now measuring forty-nine inches, in bead, and which will be harvested and in market by the latter part of the present month. This is fully six weeks earlier in the season than any wheat ever before reached this market. The stalks were taken from a field which will produce, it it supposed, not less than eight hundred bushels, and were pulled indiscriminately from the field.—*Balt. Patriot, May* 5.

HALF OF A GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON ONE STEAMBOAT.—Captain Kountz was fortunate enough to be at Cairo with his magnificent floating palace, "The City of Memphis," in time to receive on board one hundred and two of the Commissioners of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met on Thursday in New Orleans.

An exchange says a divine cat [illegible]

Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The following dispatch from Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, has been published among the documents recently transmitted to the Senate relative to the African slave trade, the Coolie trade, &c. Mr. Masons views are perfectly correct, that the opinion is gaining ground in both England and France that a grave political error had been committed by the emancipation of the slaves in their tropical colonies:

MR. MASON TO MR. CASS.

PARIS, February 19, 1858.

In an interview which I had the honor to have with Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign affairs, in the last week of January, I asked him if there were any objections to my being informed of the precise character of the measures adopted by his Majesty the Emperor's Government, in regard to the importation into the French colonies of negroes from Africa. He replied that there was not; and proceeded to state very frankly that the French colonies, particularly in the West Indies, were languishing for want of labor; that negro labor alone was adapted to tropical productions; that the French Government had devised a system for the introduction from Africa of laborers under guards, which were intended to protect them as free emigrants; that to supply these laborers they looked mainly to prisoners taken by the tribes in their intestine wars, who would, if not so disposed of, according to the barbarous customs of the country, be put to death; that the arrangements in Africa, prior to the embarkation, and for the disposition of the emigrants during the voyage and after their arrival in the colonies, were entirely under the management of the commissioners of the French Government; that obligations were taken by them from the planters who received the emigrants into service to bind them to provide for the negroes during their term of service, and secure to them the means of returning to Africa if they shall choose to do so after its expiration.

I asked if there was any truth in some statements which I had seen in the English newspapers that French vessels freighted with African emigrants would be regarded by British cruisers as engaged in the African slave trade. His Excellency said no; that there had been some communication between the two Governments and the British Government would not object to the French scheme, while the wants of the British colonies were being supplied by the coolie trade. The Minister urged that the plan adopted secured African labor, which was indispensable to their colonies. Thus the emigrants were free, and were rescued generally from impending immolation; that, relieved from ignorance and heathenism, of the most degrading character, they would be humanized and christianized by being placed in contact with French colonists.

The conversation ended by the Minister's assurance that he would send me a written memorandum in reply to my inquiry. His promise he redeemed by sending to me the papers which I herewith transmit. There are some points on which neither the conversation nor the written memorandum give information which I desired. It does not appear whether a consideration is paid to the chiefs of the tribes for their captives or people. I infer that there is. It does not explain the duration of the term of service, and it remains to be seen whether any of the emigrants will survive the term or return to their country.

Judging from the tone of the public press, and reasoning *a priori*, I feel quite confident that in future we will see the fanatical denunciation of American slavery greatly moderated, if not silenced, in France, perhaps in England.

The French system is a subject of much discussion in the English and French journals. In the "Revue des Deux Mondes," which is the organ of the Abolitionists, or "Des Amis des Noris," it is severely attacked; and also in the "Revue Contemporarie," of which I send a copy herewith. It is quite evident that a conviction is gaining strength both in England and France that in the compulsory emancipation of the slaves in their tropical colonies by authority of government a grave political error has been committed—an error unjust to the colonists, whose rights of property were destroyed, and to the colonies by the annihilation of the labor which made them productive—without securing any compensating benefit. It was attributed to an abstract idea; and now, to repair the error in its politico-economical sense, measures are resorted to which amount, essentially and necessarily, to the restoration of slavery, whether of the coolies or the free emigrants or the rebellious Sepoys of British India, far more objectionable than the regulated system of slave labor which the present generation found established and destroyed. It is a subject of so much interest to the United States, that I have thought it not amiss to make this communication. It appears to me that when the condition of the native-born slave of the United States, intelligent, well cared for, christianized and happy, is contrasted with that of the coolie, or the African emigrant, or the transported Indian Sepoy, the most fastidious philanthropy will not hesitate to declare the advantage to be on our side; and when enlightened governments, at the head of European civilization, are seen, in a moment of fanaticism, to interfere with the rights of property, and to destroy the labor of whole communities on an abstract notion, and so soon compelled by political necessities to resort to such measures to repair the wrong which they have done, all right-minded men with us will conclude that "it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." J. Y. MASON.

From the Washington States of Tuesday.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Association was called to order at a quarter past eleven, (at which time the lecture-hall was well filled, and there were numerous spectators in the gallery,) by Dr. Condict. The President, Dr. Eve, took the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington City; after which, Dr. Harvey Lindsey, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, delivered an eloquent address of welcome.—Recapitulating the progress of the Society, he expressed his wishes for its future success, and, after regretting that the Metropolis does not contain more of professional interest, stated that they could show their visitors one object of interest—Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. He concluded by proffering a hearty welcome to all present.

The roll was then called by States. Nearly every State is represented, and some of them by large delegations. Members continued to arrive while the roll was being called. The responses of delegates from California and from the Paris Medical College were greeted with cheers.

The Committee of Arrangements made a report of the hours of meeting and the evening entertainments.—The daily meetings are to be held from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3 p. m. The reception at the President's will be at 8 o'clock this evening, when Mr. Buchanan has stated that he will be glad to also see any ladies who may be here with delegates.

A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken, that the delegation from each State might appoint a member of the committee of nomination. This caused a scene of animated confusion, some twenty five or thirty different "caucuses" being at work at the same time.

The committee was reported as follows: Maine, J. Holmes; New Hampshire, Geo. H. Hubbard; Vermont, P. Pieno; Massachusetts, E. Alden; Connecticut, A. Woodard; Rhode Island, J. Moran; New York, Dr. H. D. Buchley; New Jersey, I. P. Coleman; Pennsylvania, Isaac Hays; Delaware, H. F. Askew; Maryland, S. B. Smith; Virginia, S. Payne; District of Columbia, Noble Young; North Carolina, W. H. Mc Kee; South Carolina, W. T. Wirdge; Georgia, Japhet P. Logan; Alabama, I. T. Hargraves; Mississippi, W. H. McPheeter; Tennessee, I. B. Lindsay; Kentucky, R. J. Breckindrige; Ohio, George Mendenhall; Indiana, Calvin West; Illinois, A. H. Luce; Michigan, Z. Pitcher; Iowa, Thos. O. Edwards; California, O. Harvey; Navy, George Clymer.

Doctors Bohrer of the District, Flint of New York and Hargraves of Alabama, were appointed a committee to receive essays on extraordinary subjects.

Dr. D. M. Reese, of Philadelphia, offered an apology for having recommended for office a practioner who was not recognized by the Society. This was accepted, but a spirited discussion was ensued on a similar apology made by Dr. Bryan, which was going on when our report closed.

COOL AS A COBBLER.—A man noted for imperturbility and a scolding wife was stopped in the woods one night by a pretended ghost. He only said:

"I can't stop, friend; if you are a man, I must request you to get out of the way and let me pass; if you are the [illegible]

From the Pennsylvanian.

The Defection of Douglas.

The fruits of Judge Douglas' defection are now apparent in his own State, and foreshadow pretty clearly the fate of all his coadjutors. The convention held on the 21st inst., at Springfield, Illinois, separated into two distinct organizations—the true Administration Democrats, calling themselves the "*Nationals,*" and the bogus Democrats, receiving the name of "Douglasites." After the division, each wing passed resolutions, the former endorsing Mr. Buchanan, and the latter adhering to the fortunes of their misguided leader, Mr. Douglas. The Buchanan Democracy deferred making nominations till the 8th of June next; the Douglasites nominated Messrs. Fondey and French, respectively for treasurer and school superintendent, to be beaten and put down at the next November election.

For some time past, the friends of Judge Douglas, in Southern Illinois, began to suspect the sincerity of their leader. Hence it became necessary for the Chicago Times, Mr. Douglas' home organ, to exhibit a certain amount of antagonism to the views and doctrines of the Black Republicans, which was quickly resented by the journals of that party; and by this species of sham fight, a general bolt from the "little giant" was delayed, not avoided. The Democrats who, under false promises, still adhered to his fortunes, did so on condition that he shall make his peace with Mr. Buchanan; if he fail to do that, his chance to be re-elected to the U. S. Senate is no better than Col. Forney's being offered the Postmaster Generalship by Mr. Buchanan. The truth is, Mr. Douglas is playing a desperate game of shuttlecock between the Black Republicans and the Democrats of Illinois—a game in which one party must inevitably be cheated, and in which Mr. Douglas, so far from coming out a winner, will only have the privilege of sitting down on the floor between two chairs. It is difficult to play a game of craft and deceit between two individuals, as Col. Forney has experienced in his unfortunate attempt to keep the balance of power between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pierce—being the friend of one and bottle holder to the other—how much more difficult must be the same between the two lynx-eyed parties, ever watchful, ever on the alert to discover each other's weak points, and ever ready to punish insubordination and treason in their respective ranks. The thing is utterly impossible; and we risk nothing in predicting that the upshot of the whole matter will be the shelving of the "little giant," his return to private life, and the enjoyment of that elegant leisure which will enable him to atone for the neglect of his early education, by a thorough course of reading and the assiduous study of philosophical statesmanship. He will then learn to distinguish between solid worth and newspaper popularity—between the respect of men of sense, and the fulsome prise of professional political quacks—between enduring fame and evanescent popular applause. Thus regenerated, and rendered fit for the position to which his unhallowed ambition aspired before his time had come, he may, perhaps, return to his first Democratic love, and be forgiven the mischief he has done, the unworthy petty jealousies which induced his present treason, and the vulgar clap-trap he made use of to sustain his anti-national course. The Democracy may spare a hundred such men as Douglas; its principles are eternal, and will continue to be vindicated in every age and generation; just as geometrical truth remains the same, though it may lose a Euclide or a Playfair.

Extract from a letter from Paris, to the Boston Evening Gazette:—

"The pleasing fact I communicated some weeks since of the resumption of payment by the house of John Munroe & Co., whose temporary suspension, like thousands of others in all countries, was less the result of their own want of foresight and prudence, than the effect of a general disarrangement of commerce. On Friday last some thirty of their friends were invited by the firm to a dinner at the 'Trois Freres Provencaux,' a cafe of great repute, as all Americans can testify to. His excellency, Mr. Mason, Mr. Spencer, the American consul, and the commissaries of the Bank of France, were present. After the first sharp edge was taken off, Mr. Mason rose and proposed the health and continued success of the American firm of John Munroe & Co. During his remarks, he spoke in terms of praise of the kindness shown to these gentlemen in their time of trouble by the officers of the Bank of France. One of these gentlemen rose as soon as Mr. Mason had concluded, and mentioned that upon the crisis having overtaken them, Messrs. Munroe & Co. called upon them and advised them of their troubles, saying, 'Shall we pay you the amount we owe to the bank?' The reply was—'No; we have confidence in you, gentlemen. Keep this money. We know that we can trust to your honor and integrity.' The gentleman was pleased that all was soon arranged, and concluded by proposing the health of his excellency the American Ambassador. This was drank standing, with three hearty cheers. The toast brought Mr. Mason again to his feet, who gave—'France, who had always remembered us in our time of need.' Cheers of course and compliments on all sides followed this. The estimable and popular physician to the American Legation (Dr. Bigelow) then proposed the 'Munroe doctrine of 1858,' when one of the firm rose and briefly returned thanks for himself and the other members. Altogether the affair was a most pleasant one, the dinner magnificent, and it was a late hour ere the company dispersed. Messrs. John Munroe & Co. have the heartiest wishes of all their countrymen for that future success they so well deserve."

Epistle to Old Sands of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1858.

DR. H JOHNS.—*Dear Doctor.*—Having noticed your repeated appeals to a generous public, that your Sands of Life had nearly run out, my sympathy has been actively exercised in your behalf for sometime past, and I have succeeded at last in procuring you a contribution, from a resident of New Jersey, who has not the reputation of having an undue quantity of the heaven-born quality of benevolence. This is a rare instance, however; he presented me with a barrel of good white sand, which I have forwarded you by Adams' express, he having more than a sufficiency for the manufacture of glass, and raising of sweet potatoes. He desires me to inform you, that if you will curtail your lamentations in the daily prints, he will contribute sand in any quantity, having on his place an inexhaustible heap, that cannot readily *run out* without being carried off. You will also find enclosed a draft upon the Sand Bank of Sand Town, New Jersey, on the North American Coast, near the United States. I have also enclosed in the top of the barrel by his request, a few Sandwitches, a Sand-Box, a few sheets of Sand-Paper, &c., hoping to encourage your heart to continue more largely in the sand business, and prolong your useful life.. I remain yours until the sands *run out* and *give out*.

WAG-STAFF.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The bill introduced by Senator Kennedy, in Congress, Monday, and referred to the committee on postoffices, proposes to establish a line of steamers between the ports, of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Liverpool, England, touching at Norfolk and Savannah. The Postmaster General is authorized to contract with Ambrose M. Thompson to establish a line to consist of six iron steamers of not less than three thousand tons each—the Secretary of the Treasury to advance bonds of the United States, (bearing 5 per cent,) coupens; payable semi-annually, and the principal in seventy years to the amount of two-thirds the cost of building the said ships, to be paid from time to time as the work progresses. This amount to be paid to the treasury in annual payments of 10 per cent., commencing at the end of the second year, and continuing till the whole amount is paid. The compensation to be $25,000 each to complete the voyage out and back, and the amount advanced to be secured by a mortgage lien on the steamers. The contract to be made for ten years' regular service, which is to commence one year from the date of the contract.

TENNESSEE CROPS.—So mildly and gently is the spring opening upon us that farmers and dealers in produce are anticipating the most abundant crop ever gathered.—Very little corn has yet been planted, as the early spring is in advance of the ploughman. Wheat has never at this season been more luxuriant in its growth, and if it shall escape the rust as it is ripening there will unquestionably be a much larger crop than has ever before been gathered at one harvest. The growing oat and grass crops also promise the greatest abundance. In view of all this there is a [illegible] decline in the price of [illegible] and [illegible]. For some weeks past the [illegible] by the [illegible] of vegetation [illegible]

THE ACQUITTAL OF DR. BERNARD.—The acquittal of Dr. Bernard, the Frenchman tried at London for conspiring with Rudio and Pierri, is mainly attributed to the effect produced by the speech of his counsel, Mr. Edwin James. The evidence was certainly very telling against the prisoner. His conspiracy with Rudio and the other conspirators was very fairly made out. It was shown that he was aware of what was going on, that he purchased part of the materials used in the composition of the bombs, and that he officiated as the best friend of the conspirators in England. The character of the defence may be judged from the concluding portion of Mr. James's address to the jury:

I have now commented on the facts of this case, and I ask whether it is one in which you will stretch the law and give a verdict for the Crown? whether the evidence is such as should induce you to consign to death the prisoner at the bar? I should have thought that when, under the dismal twilight of that morning, Orsini and Pierri expiated their crime upon the guillotine at Paris, enough had been done to vindicate the demands of French justice. I should have thought when they were defeated upon their conspiracy bill, *which they introduced to please the Emperor, whose haughty commands had gone in a different strain to the weaker courts of Sardinia and Switzerland*, that the Crown prosecutors would have been satisfied. But, no; although the charge of conspiracy is still hanging over the prisoner, it is sought to find him guilty on a charge of wilful murder under an act of Parliament which is not applicable to the case, and which I believe to be, so far as the law is concerned, a mockery and a sham.

The great object of the French government is, if possible, to establish through you, gentlemen of the jury, *that an exile is not to be protected in this country.* It has been the pride of this country to be, as was said by Cicero of Rome, "*Regum populorum, nationum, portus et refugium.*" How true has that been of this country! We have had exiled kings here, an exiled priesthood, an exiled nobility—we have had the Emperor of the French an exile here, plotting against the throne of Louis Phillippe; and now his object is to destroy that very asylum which afforded a refuge to himself. Will you allow the laws of England to be perverted for such a purpose?—I trust that you will hesitate long before you do so, and you will see doubts enough in this case which will compel you to say that the crime charged in the indictment has not been proved against the prisoner. I need not remind you that it has been of the greatest advantage to this country that her free shores have been open to exiles from other lands.

The requisition of Philip II, of Spain, led to an insurrection in the Netherlands, and conduced to the more firm establishment of Protestantism in this country; the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove to our shores the Saurins, the Romillys, and the Labouchere, who have shed a lustre on this country. *Will you, then, at the bidding of a neighboring despot, destroy the asylum which aliens have hitherto enjoyed?* No; I am satisfied that you will not; I implore you at least to pause before you do so, because I believe, conscientiously, that you do not see at present the result that may flow from this proceeding. Gentlemen, I have done. I have discharged my duty towards the unhappy gentleman at the bar to the best of my ability. I have discharged it as an English advocate, I believe, ought to have discharged it—fearlessly and conscientiously. Let me urge you to discharge yours also fearlessly, firmly and conscientiously. You will have the case left in your hands, after an able reply from the Attorney General, by one who will hold the scales with an even and impartial hand. I implore you to let the verdict be your own, uninfluenced *by the ridiculous fears of French armaments or French invasions, such as were raised in Peltier's case.*

You, gentlemen, will not be intimidated by foreign dictation to consign the accused to the scaffold; you will not pervert and wrest the law of England to please a foreign dictator. No. Tell the prosecutor in this case that the jury box is the sanctuary of English liberty.—Tell him that on this spot your predecessors have resisted the arbitrary power of the Crown, backed by the influence of crown serving and time serving judges. Tell him that under every difficulty and danger your predecessors have secured the political liberties of the people. Tell him that the verdicts of English juries are founded on the eternal and immutable principles of justice. Tell him that, panoplied in that armor, no threat of armament or invasion can awe you. Tell him that, though 600,000 French bayonnets glittered before you, though the roar of the French cannon thundered in your ears, you will return a verdict which your own breast and consciences will sanctify and approve, *careless whether that verdict pleases or displeases a foreign despot, or secures or shakes and destroys forever the throne which a tyrant has built upon the ruins of the liberty of a once free and mighty people.* [Distinct clapping of hands and other symptoms of approval were manifested by a portion of the audience at the conclusion of the learned counsel's address, and it was some time before the ordinary aspect of the court was restored.]

GOOD NEWS FROM THE INDIANS.—By the arrival of the steamer from Key West, Tampa, &c., on Thursday, we are placed in possession of the gratifying intelligence, through Gen. Carter, who came on as a passenger, that 117 Indians were in at Fort Myers, *ready to emigrate!* This number is composed of 33 warriors and 84 women and children, and constitutes the bands of Bowlegs and Assinwah. Both of these chiefs are present, with all their "plunder," ready to move at any time. The rest of the hostiles consist of Sam Jones' band, numbering 23 warriors, 13 of the "Markoe" tribe and 7 Tallahassees. A part of the Arkansas delegation had gone in quest of these, with a prospect of securing the emigration of the most, if not all of them. Sam Jones is helpless and nearly blind, and averse to moving, but the most of his warriors are willing to go, and asked a few days in which to operate upon the balance. On the whole, the prospect of getting the Indians off is most flattering—thanks to the efforts of our noble volunteers.

The Indians are represented as being almost without clothing and ammunition. Major Rector, the government agent having charge of the emigration, will pay them nothing until they are aboard of the steamer and properly registered. This precaution seems to be satisfactory.

The number of warriors returned is only 76—considerably less than has been generally supposed to be in the nation, though, with the addition of those killed, the number will be found to correspond pretty accurately with the estimate made by Capt. Casey.

Tallahassee Floridian, May 1.

BISHOP SOULE.—The Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church was present at the opening of the Conference; a fact that gave great pleasure to the body.

Bishop Soule is a remarkable man. He is now in the sixtieth year of his ministry, having entered the traveling connection, January, 1799. He was a member of the first delegated General Conference, (1808,) and drew up the Restrictive Rules as they now stand in the Discipline. We believe he is the only surviving member of that General Conference.

He has exercised the office of a Bishop longer than any other General Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. He was ordained in 1824, and has therefore exercised his functions thirty-four years.

Since his ordination the following Bishops have passed away, viz: McKendree, George, Emory, Roberts, Hedding, Bascom, Capers, and Waugh. His mind is still vigorous, and his attachment for the Church of his choice unabated. May God yet spare this venerable man as a worthy example to his younger brethren!

Nashville Christian Advocate.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—We were pained to learn, that on Wednesday morning last, Mr. Robert Moore, aged about fifty-five years, a respectable citizen of Alamance county, committed suicide by hanging himself. The fatal act was committed during a fit of melancholy, under which he had for some time occasionally suffered his motdni be oppressed.—*Hillsboro' Recorder, 5th inst.*

BANK DIRECTORS.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank of Cheraw, held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors: J. Eli Gregg, C. Coker, Allan Macfarlan, D. Malloy, Henry McIver, G. W. McIver, and W. Godfrey. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, J. Eli Gregg was elected President.

"I have no fear that the devil will ever come for me," said a young man of questionable morals. "He will not be silly enough to take the trouble," said a bystander," for you are going direct to him."

The Troy Times describes "blasted hopes" to be "marrying a woman with the expectation of getting her [illegible] $50,000, and when the union is consummated to be presented with a bill for last year's board."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1858.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

We again call the attention of our Democratic citizens throughout the county of New Hanover, to our suggestion in reference to holding meetings to-morrow, Saturday, May 15th, for the appointment of three delegates from each Captain's district to the County Convention, to be held at Wilmington on Tuesday of June Court. If it meets their approbation we think it will work well.

☞ Now, nearly two years ago, a gentleman named Gilmer, John A. Gilmer, was the candidate of the opposition to Democracy. We hardly care what name that opposition may happen to bear at any particular time, the true spirit *is* opposition, and opposition only. We went twice to hear Mr. Gilmer and Gov. Bragg. One time these gentlemen spoke at the Railroad here, under the passenger shed, and there was a large assemblage—a very large assemblage indeed, and the portions of that assemblage who supported Mr. Gilmer, were mainly the same with those who are expected to support Mr. McRae.—Mr. Gilmer avowed his reliance upon the anti-Democratic element, and no one can doubt that Mr. McRae must place his reliance upon the same element. The presses that raised hosannahs to Mr. Gilmer, are the same that now cry aloud for Mr. McRae. So far the coincidence—now for the variance.

It is now the cue of this opposition to cry aloud for a distribution of the public lands or their proceeds, or, in fact, for some measure by which the public works of the States shall be constructed with the help of money drawn out of the Federal Treasury. Stripped of all its flummery, it means Federal assumption of State debts and Internal Improvements by the General Government, with the inevitable incident of Federal taxation for these purposes, and of the equally inevitable result of a loss of State independence. These are plain words, but they are truths.

Two years ago John A. Gilmer opposed Thos. Bragg, just as D. K. McRae opposes J. W. Ellis. The very same presses support Mr. McRae that supported Mr. Gilmer. The central Know Nothing organ at Raleigh is Mr. McRae's organ, as it was Mr. Gilmer's—our neighbour here, the *Herald*, will go it strong for Mr. McRae, as it did for Mr. Gilmer, and all this with a most marvellous consistency, in the great essential of opposing the Democratic party. It is true that two years ago Mr. Gilmer had nothing to say about the public lands, although then, distribution, however untenable, would not have appeared so ridiculous as it now does in the face of an exhausted treasury, with nothing to distribute. *Then* the treasury of the United States was overflowing—*now* it is empty and forced to resort to loans—*then*, Mr. Gilmer and his friends forgot North Carolina and her "share," to pitch into the Pope and the foreigners;—*now*, they neglect the foreigners and the Pope, to pitch in for a "share" of the deficit in the Federal Treasury. But they are consistent in one thing—they keep butting away at the Democratic party. The anecdote of the ram butting the mallet is too old to be repeated on paper, but apparently about being exemplified in practice.

Congress.

On Saturday, both Houses met for the purpose of hearing eulogies pronounced upon the life and character of Judge Evans, the late Senator from South Carolina. The Senate was addressed by Mr. Hammond, of S. C., Mr. Benjamin, of La., Mr. Hale, of N. Hampshire, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. In the House, speeches were delivered by Mr. McQueen, of S. C., and Mr. Bocock, of Virginia. The remarks of the speakers in both Houses were eloquent and in good taste. The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the funeral was attended by both houses in a body. No business was transacted on Saturday.

The Senate on Tuesday took up and passed a bill for the settlement of certain private land claims in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri.

The balance of the open session was taken up with the discussion of the bill for the repeal of the fishery bounties. Mr. Hale and Mr. Seward contended that the fisheries were the nurseries of seamen for the Navy and ought not to be regarded as merely local interests.—Messrs. Mallory, Davis and Pugh spoke against the bounties.

On Tuesday the House of Representatives passed the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota by yeas 157, nays 38.

The preamble to the resolutions for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, reported by Mr. Clingman from the Committee on Foreign Relations, was rejected by the House by 32 majority. Without coming to a vote on the resolutions themselves, the House adjourned. We think there is little doubt that these resolutions will either be permitted to lie quiet, or else be formally rejected this session. Negotiations are now pending, the result of which, it is believed, will be regarded as satisfactory. Under this state of the case the administration may not, and we presume does not desire any such action as might tend to embarrass the progress of affairs which are now approaching a satisfactory adjustment, or are thought to be approaching such adjustment, for nothing certain and conclusive can be predicted with regard to any adjustment with Great Britain. There will always be some screw loose in the machinery of our intercourse with her. It will be time enough, however, to place in the hands of the Executive the power contemplated by the resolution, when such Executive asks for it. If we are not mistaken the Executive does not, *just now*, ask for the passage of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Clingman, nor were they introduced after any consultation with the President. Both friends and enemies are willing to leave with the Executive the conduct of negotiations for which that department is responsible, and certainly no Congress will force powers upon a President, for which he does not ask, and which indeed he hardly desires, since the conferring of such powers at a particular juncture might look like an act of war or a threat against a party with whom a peaceable and cordial agreement was likely to be made without it.

Congress will probably adjourn within a month.—There is really little for it to do. The magnificent schemes of plunder which might have been warmed into existence by the stimulating influence of an overflowing treasury, have been chilled out. Western Railroad grants are not. No distribution of public lands or proceeds is possible. Even the French Spoliation Bill is permitted to pass over quietly until the next session. It is agreed that no general River and Harbor Bill will be brought forward. The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to report no bill of the kind. And after all, there will be a deficit, even in spite of loans. There is no such speedy revival of imports as was expected, although there may be a brisk Fall trade, or there may not. Utah is a drain. We would like to see Brigham Young and some thousands of the Saints put through a course of thirty-nine each, well laid on and repeated every three weeks. The whole Mormon crowd, bodies and souls, bones and breeches, are not worth half of what the reprobates are going to cost Uncle Sam, and you and I, and all of us are "Uncle Sam."

☞ The *Herald* learns that Rutherford County has voted in favor of a subscription of $60,000 to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co. The vote was taken on Thursday last and stood—yeas, 734; Nays, 614.

N. C. University Magazine—Steadman's Magazine.

There are some things which we are fully resolved to do, and yet which we are too prone to defer—to put off from day to day, until we have become almost ashamed to turn to them at all. There are other things which we feel a delicacy in approaching, from the simple reason that we hardly know how to handle them after we have actually taken hold.

The North Carolina University Magazine comes under the first head; Steadman's Magazine under the second. The April number of the University Magazine had been on our table for some weeks before we found time and opportunity to give it a careful perusal. We have at last found the time and have been amply repaid. We will not say that the Magazine is all that experience and the command of ample means might have made it, but we can truly bear testimony to the fact that it is highly creditable to the taste and ability of its youthful editors, who are shortly to sever the connection that has existed between them and their *Alma Mater*, and to enter upon the broader theatre of the world. The leading article upon "The Unity of the Races," is from the pen of Bishop Atkinson, and is marked by the terseness of style, and closeness of logical deduction which so eminently characterize the productions of the distinguished author. This, as first in order, is also first in ability; but the reviews, essays and editorial contributions which make up the balance of the number, are, if not absolutely perfect, at least remarkably free from sophomorical affectation, while in some cases they exhibit a maturity of thought beyond what we had any right to expect. Edited by E. G. J. Bell, H. T. Brown, W. M. Coleman, W. C. Lord, T. W. Mason, J. W. Wright.

Steadman's Magazine comes before the world with higher pretensions—it asserts for itself a more prominent position—it claims to represent and embody the culture and literary taste of North Carolina, and, measurably of the South. This difficulty then immediately presents itself: As a distinctive southern publication—a North Carolina publication—it has claims upon the conductors of the North Carolina press—claims which we, as humble members of the "press gang" of the State, fully recognize. But on the other hand, if we endorse all the assumptions of the editor, we announce at once to to the world that we adopt that editor as the exponent of our literature, and are willing to have that literature judged by the standard which he has erected.

Now, in all candor and sincerity, we must say, that however much we may desire to see Mr. Steadman's Magazine succeed, and we *do* wish to see it succeed, we cannot lend our feeble efforts towards the promotion of its success upon the conditions which he seems inclined to impose. We have read carefully every word of editorial in the number for May—others, upon whose judgments we rely, have done the same, and a due regard for the literary character of the State compels us to add that we have been disappointed—that we, at least, cannot consent that the literature of North Carolina should be judged by the standard therein set up. This much, even, we would not have felt called upon to utter, but that silence might have been understood to mean consent.

The typographical execution of the work is very good, and some of the contributions exhibit more than average ability.

Southern Commercial Convention.

Yesterday, the 10th instant, was the day appointed for the meeting of the Southern Commercial Convention at Montgomery, Alabama. The appearances lead us to the conclusion that the gathering must be a small one. We think that very few persons have gone on from points North of this. We see that some delegates have been appointed from a town up in the mountains of this State, and we think some similar movement has been made in the town of Elizabeth City, but generally speaking, North Carolina does not appear to feel or care to display any interest in the "Convention." Her larger and more commercial towns appointed no delegates, and it is very doubtful if any would have gone, even if they had been appointed. In good truth North Carolina *has* no interest in the schemes that these meetings are got together to promote. She can have no great pleasure in witnessing or listening to squabbles between the representatives of certain aspiring sections whose aim is to secure for the section or sections they represent, some advantage over other sections of the South, and this is to be called "building up Southern markets," etc. In the talk about Norfolk steamers and Virginia improvements, and New Orleans capital, and Charleston something else, North Carolina is wholly forgotten; she is as much ignored by her southern friends as by her northern foes. Neither seem to regard her in any other light than as a good easy State, willing to be bled; and, unfortunately, her own course has given too much reason for this opinion in regard to her. It will be for her people hereafter to show that they can and will take care of their own interests; that they will act as becomes the citizens of a State, not as the mere inhabitants of a strip of land between two States.

☞ In yesterday's issue of the Wilmington *Herald* Messrs. Charles E. & Ravenscroft Burr announce that they have purchased the office of that paper, and have made arrangements to continue the publication under their joint control as editors and proprietors.

Their introductory remarks leave no doubt of their fitness for the position whose duties and responsibilities they have thus formally assumed, and we most cheerfully welcome them into the editorial profession, trusting that it may be their fate to realize as many of the pleasures and as few of the disappointments incident to that pursuit, as reasonable men can hope for.

The Messrs. Burr have, we believe, been virtually the editors of the *Herald* for some months past, and have sustained the paper with much ability.

By the way, the *Herald* came out yesterday in a new and handsome dress, looking remarkably well indeed.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

Wilmington & Topsail Sound P. Road Co.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company, was held yesterday in this place. From the report of the President and Directors, we learn that the amount of tolls for the last twelve months has been $2,291 85 being some $270 below the receipts for the year previous. This is attributed, no doubt correctly, to the very short pea crop of the past year.

The President strenuously advocates the policy and necessity of keeping up the road in good condition, even if the necessary repairs for that purpose should decrease the amount of dividends, or even cause a temporary suspension of them. In this we think he is clearly right. Unless the Road is kept in good order it ceases to be property at all, and goes down at once, and with it all chance of future income or even of public accommodation.—*Daily Journal, 11th inst.*

Commissioners' Appointments.

The Commissioners of Navigation, at a meeting of the Board yesterday, made the following appointments:

W. J. Love, Clerk, re-appointed.

Geo. Houston, Harbor Master.

Dr. Jas. F. McRee, Jr., Port Physician, re-appointed.

S. H. Martin, Shipping Master, re-appointed.

E. A. Arey, and Elkanah Allen, Fumigators at Smithville; and Wm. H. Briggs at Federal Point.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

"Better!"—The Fayetteville Observer says, "We (Fayetteville) are becoming decidedly a popular Town." If so, the Observer must feel disappointed, for it has done everything that it could to repel every advance towards kindness between Fayetteville and other sections. Let an editor in Wilmington say anything for a Fayetteville work, and the Observer sneers; let him say nothing, and the Observer growls.

North Ca[illegible]

We are requested by [illegible] Secretary of the [illegible] to state [illegible] train furnished [illegible] by the courteous President of the Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road Co. This train will leave Goldsboro', on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. and reach Newbern at 4 o'clock same day. It will be necessary to procure *return tickets*, or regular passage rates will be charged.

This is an occasion that should induce the Physicians of the State to leave the toils of the profession for a few days, to participate in the pleasures that must be derived from such annual associations of gentlemen engaged in the same pursuits. The benefits derivable are very great, and it is confidently expected that a larger delegation will be in attendance than ever has heretofore been present.

Common School Fund.

The following is the amount of the Spring distribution to the annexed Counties respectively:—

Bladen,	$ 962 88
Brunswick,	714 12
Columbus,	626 96
Cumberland,	1,276 06
Duplin,	1,333 32
Edgecombe,	1,302 12
Halifax,	1,560 84
Harnett,	850 70
Johnston,	1,337 92
Jones,	472 20
Lenoir,	471 84
Mecklenburg,	1,406 88
Nash,	948 58
New Hanover,	1,708 32
Onslow,	844 80
Robeson,	1,329 60
Rowan,	1,479 48
Sampson,	1,477 32
Wayne,	1,238 09
Wilson,	710 45

King's Shingle Machine.

This Machine is represented to us by gentlemen in whom we place implicit reliance, as the most perfect Machine of its kind yet invented. This being a fact, it is evidently well worth while for those engaged, or those who contemplate engaging, any time shortly, in the manufaucture of shingles, to give it a trial, or at least an examination. We learn that shingles made by this machine command a higher price than those made in ordinary or old fashioned way. The proprietor's advertisement may be seen in this paper.

☞ The New Orleans correspondent of the Washington *Union*, under date of May 2d, says that "nearly fourteen hogsheads of leaf tobacco were sold last week by one of our leading factorage houses on Magazine street. The owners will realize from one hundred and eighty to two hundred thousand dollars."

Sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the W. & T. S. Plank Road Co., held the 10th day of May, 1858.

The meeting was duly organized by calling Geo. R. French to the Chair, and appointing Robt. H. Cowan Secretary. The Secretary and Mr. John J. Conoley were appointed a Committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented. They reported that a majority of the capital stock was represented, whereupon the meeting was declared duly organized and ready for business.

The Report of the President and Directors was then read, and on motion the recommendations of the Report were referred to the action of the future Board of Directors.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was next read and received.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for President for the ensuing year, and N. N. Nixon was unanimously re-elected. The following gentleman were re-elected Directors: A. H. VanBokkelen, Edward Kidder, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., D. K. Futch, D. R. Gornto, Jos. M. Foy, Wm. A. Wright, C. D. Ellis.

On motion, Geo. R. French and John J. Conoley were chosen Auditing Committee for the ensuing year. The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. R. FRENCH, Chairman.

R. H. Cowan, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Whiteville, May 10th, 1858.

In accordance with previous notice, from the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, delegates appeared in the Court House in Whiteville, from the above counties, for the purpose of holding a Convention to nominate a suitable candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the Senate of the next General Assembly for this State.

On motion of Forney George, Esq., Richard Wooten, Esq., was called upon to act as chairman of the meeting, and J. W. Ellis was appointed secretary. The delegations were enrolled as follows:

Bladen—Wm. D. McNeill, Shade Wooten, Amos High, M. W. Pridgen, W. A. Melvin.

Brunswick—Dr. A. Y. Powell.

Columbus—Wm. H. Toon, T. L. Vail, F. George, John Mills, Wm. J. Stanly, D. F. Williamson, O. H. Powell, J. W. Rouse, N. L. Williamson, A. J. Baldwin, W. K. Gore, J. P. Lee, J. C. Pridgen, A F. Powell.

When, on motion, the delegates were requested to retire and form themselves into a committee to report resolutions and business for the action of the meeting. The delegates retired, and after consultation, reported through their chairman, F. George, Esq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the several delegates from Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus counties, in Convention assembled, according to previous notice, do recommend to the voters of the said counties the name of Thomas D. McDowell, to represent them in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of the Hon. John W. Ellis, as the candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina in the coming election, and that we pledge him our undivided and earnest support.

Resolved, That Thos. L. Vail, Dr. A. Y. Powell, and Wm. D. McNeill be appointed a committee to inform Thomas D. McDowell, Esq., of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same.

During the absence of the committee, N. L. Williamson, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Williamson responded in a very happy manner, showing the necessity of unanimity and concert of action in the party, and urged upon all good Democrats to stand fast in the coming contest, and rally unflinchingly around their standard, and to the support of the Union.

After the nomination of Mr. McDowell had been confirmed, a large portion of the Democracy of Columbus being present, it was suggested that some one be put in nomination as a candidate to represent the county of Columbus in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of this State: whereupon, A. F. Powell nominated D. F. Williamson, Esq., which nomination was unanimously confirmed.

On motion, T. L. Vail, F. George, and A. F. Powell, Esqs., were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Williamson of his nomination. The committee waited on Mr. Williamson, and informed him of his nomination. Whereupon, he appeared in the Convention, and in a very appropriate address, accepted the same.

On motion, the secretary was directed to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the *Wilmington Journal*, with a request that they be published.

No other business appearing before the house, the Conventien adjourned.

RICHARD WOOTEN, Ch'n.

J. W. Ellis, Sec'y.

Cottage Hill, May 6th, 1858.

To the Voters of New Hanover County:

As I do not desire to be a candidate for re-election as your representative in the Senate in the next Legislature of North Carolina, I deem it proper, without further delay, to give you this information, in order that you may have ample time to select a suitable person to fill my place. In making this announcement, permit me to return my grateful acknowledgments to the people of the county, for the favor and confidence with which I have been honored. You have never refused me anything in the way of public or political preferment which I have asked at your hands. For eight consecutive elections, you elected me to the office of High Sheriff of your county, mostly without opposition, and twice as your representative in the Senate in the Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote. These evidences of the esteem of my countrymen and neighbors, I shall always remember with a deep sense of gratitude.

With great respect, your fellow-citizen,

OWEN FENNELL.

From Havana.

New Orleans, May 7.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived from Havana on the 3d inst. Considerable excitement prevailed, owing to insults to and detention of American vessels by British cruisers. Some American captains have determined to resist these infringements of their rights. Sugar dull.

[illegible]

St. Louis, May 9.—Maj. Gen. Smith has [illegible] orders [illegible] to the [illegible] troops of the [illegible] forces. The [illegible] into divisions of two hundred and twenty-six wagons each, and the troops will be organized into columns, each column constituting the escort of a division. A general supply train, and the first colum under command of Lieut. Col. Andrews, are already organized and ordered to march. The second column, under Lieut. Col. Monroe, composing the escort of the first division of supplies, march from Leavenworth on the 15th inst.—The third column, under Col. May, marches on the 20th. The fourth column, under Col. Morrison, marches on the 25th. The fifth column, under Col. Sumner, marches on the 30th. The sixth column, under Maj. Emory, marches on the 4th of June. These columns for the present constitute the first brigade of Utah forces under command of Gen. Harney. Each column is to be supplied with four months' provisions, which are to be replenished when passing Fort Kearney and Laramie.—General Smith is yet in this city, and it is stated that his health is such as to requre him to remain here a short period. Four companies of the sixth infantry left Leavenworth on the 6th instant. One company from Fort Riley will join them at Fort Kearney. John Hartnett, Secretary for Utah, left yesterday for Leavenworth.

Utah Affairs.

St. Louis, May 10.—Advices received at Fort Independance, report an arrival of a train from Fort Scott. The train left on the 3d of March last, but was detained seventeen days by a snow storm. The health of the Utah army was good, but provisions were getting scarce, and Gen. Johnson was anxiously awaiting the arrival of Capt. Marcy. The train met Hoffman's command 140 miles beyond Fort Kearney.

Twelve hundred troops for Utah have arrived here within the last three days, and proceeded immediately to Fort Leavenworth. All the streams are at high water and are overflowing the Plains. Gen. Smith leaves today for Fort Leavenworth.

Later from the Utah Army.

St. Louis, May 11.—The Independence Messenger mentions the arrival there of three men direct from Camp Scott. They report the troops in good health, but provisions scarce. General Johnson would not be able to move foward till a fresh supply of animals was received. They met an express from New Mexico which reported that Capt. Marcy, would not reach Camp Scott before the 1st of June, in consequence of the snow upon the mountains.

They met also Col. Hoffman with two companies of cavalry and 150 wagons, containg supplies, 120 miles east of Fort Laramie, on the 16th of April. There were about 100 more wagons ready to leave Fort Laramie as soon as Col. H. arrived there. These trains were expected to reach Gen. Johnson by the 1st of May.—The ox trains started this spring were met at the Big Blue, but in consequence of the weather, they were making but slow progress.

General Conference.

We have received the proceedings of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, which were enacted on Tuesday last. They possess but little of interest to the general reader. The Conference met at half past 8 o'clock. Bishop Kavanaugh opened the session, by reading a portion of scripture, and giving out a hymn. Bishop Paine then occupied the chair until the minutes of Monday were read and approved, after which Bishop Pierce took the chair, and called for petitions, memorials and appeals. We subjoin the following:

James Stacy of the South Carolina Conference, presented a memorial from M. A. McKibben, T. M. Pegues, and R. R. Johnson, asking an alteration of the discipline on the subject of Class-meetings, placing this institution on the same ground as other prudential means of grace, and not as a condition of membership in the church.

C. K. Marshall added, And that it be printed.

W. A. Smith preferred its reference to a special committee. He said it was a matter of very great importance. Class-meeting had, in a measure, gone down in his part of the country. It was a great calamity.—What was the cause? Was there any remedy? Doubted it the remedy was presented in the memorial. There is a remedy and we ought to find it. It is demanded by the best interests of the Church. The Committee on Revisals will have a great deal to do. Therefore, he moved that the memorial be referred to a special committee.

C. F. Deems proposed that the committee be constituted of one member from each Conference.

It was finally agreed to refer the memorial to a special committee of five.

G. W. Langhorne and W. B. Rowzie, presented a preamble and resolution, touching the use and application of the chartered fund; which were referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

C. D. Oliver and G. W. Carter presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sabbath Schools:

Resolved, That for the thorough instruction and indoctrination of those uniting with our Church, a committee of —— be appointed to prepare a catechism, embracing the history, doctrines, usages and economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

A letter from a highly esteemed friend now in Nashville informs us that there are 151 delegates in attendance. All the Bishops are present, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. We will give the letter a place in to-morrow's *Express*. It is one of decided interest.—*Petersburg Express.*

General Conference.

The proceedings of Wednesday, May 5th, have reached us. They possess but little interest. The Conference seems to drag rather slowly. Bishop Pierce was in the chair Wednesday at the opening. Lovich Pierce opened the session by reading a portion of God's Word and giving out a hymn. Bishop Early then took the chair and the Conference proceeded to business.

Rev. J. G. Jones presented a complaint made against Bishop Early by James McClennan, of Mississippi.—The complaint did not involve the Christian or ministerial character of the Bishop, but set forth certain grievances in his administration, connected with the location of said McClenan by the Mississippi Conference without his consent.

It was proposed to refer the paper to the Committee on Episcopacy.

A considerable discussion ensued as to whether or not the charge and complaint should be read. In this discussion, Rev. Messrs. Brush, L. Campbell, G. W. Langhorne, A. L. P. Green, R. J. Boyle, G. W. Carter, Jas. E. Evans, S. P. Richardson, G. Jones, C. K. Marshall, and others participated. The complaint was finally read, and then on motion, referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy. The Standing Committees have been announced. L. M. Lee is chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy; and J. E. Edwards is third on the Committee on Tracts. Among the adjusted claims upon the Publishing House, is one from Mrs. Eliza V. Bascom.

J. H. Linn announced that Lexington, Ky., would be in nomination for the seat of the next General Conference.—*Petersburg Express.*

Delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

The following is a list of the delegates in attendance at the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, now in session at Nashville, Tenn.

North Carolina.—David R. Nicholson, W. Barringer, C. F. Deems, Nathan H. D. Wilson, Rufus T. Heflin, Peter Doub, Norma F. Reid.

Virginia.—J. E. Edwards, W. W. Bennett, George W. Carter, Joseph H. Davis, D. S. Doggett, Bishop Early, G. W. Langhorne, Wm. B. Rowzie, Leroy M. Lee, Robert Michaels, Leonidas Rosser, Wm. A. Smith.

South Carolina.—William W. Wightman, Whitecoat A. Gamewell, Albert M. Shipp, Hugh A. C. Walker, Wm. A. McSwain, Nicholas Talley, Robert J. Boyd, John W. Kelly, James Stacy, Charles Betts.

Georgia.—Samuel Anthony, John W. Glenn, Wm. J. Parks, Lovick Pierce, Jesse Boring, Alfred T. Mann, James E. Evans, Gadwell Jefferson Pearce, James B. Payne, William J. Sasnett, Euward H. Myers, Walter Knox, Walter R. Branham.

Alabama.—Thomas O. Summers, Jefferson Hamilton, Oliver R. Blue, Archelaus H. Mitchell, Frederick G. Ferguson, Edward Wadsworth, Thos. J. Koger, Thos. W. Dorman, Christopher D. Oliver, Philip P. Neely.

Florida.—Thomas N. Gardner, Simon P. Richardson, Peyton P. Smith, Josephus Anderson, John W. Mills.

Look out for Incendiaries and Robbers.

We regret to learn that Dr. L. A. Mills' Barn was set on fire last night about 10 o'clock, and entirely consumed, together with a quantity of Oats and Fodder, and two fine young horses. There had been no fire near the barn for some length of time, and there is no doubt but it was the work of some vile miscreant, whom we hope will be brought to speedy punishment.

Also, we learn that Mr. S. D. Hampton who was on his way from market was last night robbed of about 400 in money and a number of [illegible].—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The steamer [illegible] with Liverpool dates to April [illegible], four days later than the Europa, arrived at New York on Monday morning. She brings two hundred passengers, $12[illegible] in specie, and also special mails made up at the Paris and London offices, the regular mails being on the City of Baltimore. She reports encountering strong westerly gales.

Among the passengers by the Vanderbilt, are Rev. J. P. Donelan, Rev. James Donelan, Capt. Wilkin, U. S. Army, bearer of dispatches, and Henry S. Rogers.

Great Britain.—In the House of Commons on Monday, in reply to questions, Gen. Peel stated that the entire expenses of the war in India will be defrayed by the East India Company.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the House will, upon Friday next, resolve itself into a committee to consider the act to provide for the government of India. After referring to the overwhelming majority against Mr. Baring's motion: "that it is not expedient at present to legislate upon the government of India," he said that that majority had only given to the noble lord then at the head of the government permission to bring in his bill, but by no means pledged the House to any of its details. When the present government came into power it thought it advisable to lay before the House a scheme for the governmeat of India, which was in some respects like that of the preceding government, yet different from it in many material particulars.

Lord Palmerston said that the speech of the right honorable gentleman might have been very appropriate if he were moving the second reading of his own bill, instead of which, however, he was giving it as a funeral oration over the very measure—India bill No. 2—which he had himself murdered. The fact was, the indian Minister was responsible to Parliament, and it was in Parliament the elective principle was required to secure a proper administration of the government in India. The council would not be the government of India, it would only be the adviser of the Minister; for were it to have control there would be an end to ministerial responsibility. Under these circumstances, it would be absurd to have it appointed by the elective principle.

Mr. Gladstone said he was of opinion that it was rash to legislate at all while war still raged in India; but as Parliament had decided differently, he had bowed to that decision, but protested against the resolution which had been placed in the speaker's hand. He did not approve of either of the bills which had been presented to the House, for neither of them provided a council with such varied information with respect to India, as was to be found in the present court of directors. The first thing requisite was to provide for the protection of the people of India from the ignorance, the indiscretion and the errors of the government at home; and in the next place, that no wars, such as that in Persia, should be entered upon in that country without the knowledge of Parliament.

After some discussion, Lord Goderich said he would reserve to himself the right of moving on Friday, as an amendment, that the mode of procedure should be by bill and not by resolution. Mr. Horsman suggested that on Friday they should only come to the resolution that the government of India should be transferred to the Crown, and then that a committee should be appointed to ascertain the best mode of carrying out the resolution. After some discussion, the original resolution was agreed to. The committee of supply was postponed until Wednesday

On the second reading of the excise duties bill, Mr. P. O'Brien opposed the increase of the spirit duty in Ireland, and moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Esmonde seconded the amendment.

After a short discussion, confined to the Irish members, the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 227 to 35. The bill was then read a second time.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

France.—The Moniteur publishes the following paragraph in the non-official column:

There are certain persons who, in order to maintain uneasiness in the public mind, daily invent false news. Thus the Parisian correspondence of the Independente Belge pretends that great maritime armaments are being made in France. This is completely untrue. There has been no change made in the budget prepared for the years 1858 and 1859.

The Echo Rochelais announces that M. de Chasiron, jr., is about to proceed to Canton, instructed by the government with a private mission.

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle says: The French Government have resolved to transfer the distribution of 1,000,000f., authorized for the draining of agricultural lands; it is much too little for the large amount of surface which requires draining. Application has been made to the French government by the native ironmasters for an increased duty on foreign irons. This would be to reverse the liberal policy of the government of his Majesty, who personally entertains very enlightened views on the expediency of freeing trade from restrictions of every kind.

The Globe contains the result of the elections. In the third district General Perrot, the government candidate has obtained a majority; that in the fifth district M. Esk, government candidate, had also been returned by a majority; and that in the sixth district M. Jules Favre, the opposition candidate has been successful.

The Constitutionnel has the following, signed A. M. Renee:—The English government was right not to continue the prosecution against the accused, Bernard.—After the acquittal on the charge which entailed capital punishment, what would a few months' imprisonment signify? To convict a man of a misdemeanor who had been acquitted of a felony would have been a mockery.

The Times correspondent says the violent articles published in the Univers and Constitutionnel on the acquittal of Bernard by a London jury, a good deal checked trade in Paris last week, which was beginning to recover from its long depression.

At Paris (Tuesday) according to Mr. Renter's telegram, the Three per Cent Rentes opened at 69f. 40c.

Austria.—The retirement of Count Esterhazy as Austrian Ambassador to St. Petersburg, will be followed, it is believed, by great changes in the Austrian diplomatic staff. A letter from Cattaro says General Baron Mamuld, on arriving here inspected the military stations on the Austro-Albanian coast. The Austrian flotilla which is cruising about here is not strong, but is well equipped. The Montenegrins remain on the defensive and do not invade the Austrian territory. The Ost Deutsche does not exactly say that this government is well satisfied with what has occurred, but it is almost certain that such is really the case. The Austrians are desperately jealous of any attempt to make mischief in Italy, and can neither forgive nor forget the recent behavior of the French government.

Some question of unusual importance is at this moment being discussed between Austria and France, but the nature of it is not yet known. The French government is extremely desirous that the Paris conference should meet as soon as possible; but this government hangs back, and is likely to do so until it has been definitely settled what questions shall be discussed. Austria and Prussia have agreed as to their policy in the Holstein affair.

Spain.—The Chronicle correspondent says:

In the chamber of deputies, at the commencement of the sitting on the 20th instant, M. Gulierez de la Vega inquired in what state were the relations between Spain and the United States, inasmuch as telegraphic dispatches stated that the last accounts from America spoke of rumors of war between the two countries.

Sardinia.—The Sardinian Chamber adopted the principle of the conspiracy bill by 129 votes to 29.

Persia.—According to letters from Teheren, disputes have arisen between the Shah and the English legation. We (Herald) are assured that the Persians have taken possession of territories in Affghanistan, and that they detain illegally a great number of Affghans.

Financial.—In American securities, Illinois Central declined slightly, while New York Central showed increased firmness. The stagnation in all departments of business seems to increase, and for the choicest bills the rate in the open market is only a fraction above 2 per cent. In the Stock Exchange advances on government securities can be obtained at 1½ per cent. At the bank there was very little business doing.

The following is from the City Article of the Daily News, April 27:

"In most of the departments of the Stock Exchange increased confidence was observable. The principal stimulus arises from the solution of the recent uncertainty respecting the Indian loan and the budget, and from the extraordinary abundance of money. In a financial sense there is no check whatever to the market, and many persons are sanguine that the desire of the moneyed public for eligible interest bearing securities cannot be much longer restrained. So far, it would appear, the public must have held an immense amount of capital absolutely idle, either from distrust of such investments as still stand at moderate prices, or the stability of the political situation. The obstacle to the revival of confidence in financial circles now rests almost solely with the course of political affairs in France."

The New York News learns that Mrs. Cunningham has [illegible]

Arrival of the Steamer Persia—Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, May 11.—The steamer Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., arrived here to-day.—Her advices are three days later.

The steamer North Star, from New York, had not arrived out when the Persia sailed.

The steamer Glasgow arrived out on 28th ult.

General News.—The news from India is quite interesting. Sir Hugh Rose invested Jhual with three brigades, on the 27th of March. The rebels, 12,000 strong, retired to the fort, and on the next day the bombardment was commenced. An attempt was made on the first of April, by 25,000 rebels, to raise the seige, but they were defeated with the slaughter of 1,500 men, and the loss of all their guns and camp equippage. The town was stormed and taken on the 4th, and the fort occupied on the 6th, the rebels having 3,000 men killed in this conflict. Six British officers were also killed.

The prince escaped with a few attendants and was hotly pursued.

Gen. Roberts carried Koth on the 20th with a great slaughter of the rebels, the English loss being but trifling.

The 37th regiment, under Col. Milman, had been compelled to retire from near Apinseur, and at the last accounts was shut up at Azimghur. Strong detachments had gone to his relief.

The country opposite Benares was much disturbed, but the northern provinces had been quietly disarmed. Calsece was filled with rebels and a great panic was prevailing there. A strong column of troops had gone from Cawnpore into Oude to attack Karroh.

The debate in Parliament on Disraeli's Indian resolution, declaring it expedient to vest the government of india in the British Crown, was carried with cheers. The debate was then adjourned.

The bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament had been again rejected by the House of Lords by a vote of 119 against 80.

A banquet has been tendered the jury which tried and acquitted Dr. Bernard, but after consultation, they declined the intended ovation.

The work on the Atlantic telegraph cable was going briskly forward. More than two thousand miles have been coiled on board the ships, and the paying out machinery has been completed, and pronounced perfect.

Rumors were in circulation at Paris in relation to the present system of the administration, and the retirement shortly of Count Espinassee from the Interior Department.

The plenipotentiaries of the European powers had held a conference to ratify the boundary between Russia and Turkey. Also, to consider Professor Morse's claims on Europe for indemnification for his telegraphic invention. Nothing was resolved on, but the prospects were favorable for Prof. Morse.

Russia has decided to construct three lines of railway between the Black and Caspian Seas.

The Paris Moniteur publishes a decree ordering 42,000 additional soldiers into active service. The Bourse became heavy in consequence.

The Latest.

London, Saturday.—An unfavorable reaction took place in the funds yesterday, owing exclusively to political considerations. The closing quotations for consols were ⅛ a ¼ lower than on Thursday. The sudden increased demand for money created further dullness.—Many persons had deferred supplying themselves till yesterday, in hopes that the bank rates would be reduced to 2½ per cent.

The unsettled position of the government, and the possible dissolution of the Derby ministry in case of the defeat of the India bill, also acted unfavorable.

The Herald, however, says, the opposition last night to the ministerial plan was not very favorable. The Daily News says there is not the slightest doubt that Lord Derby, if beaten on any question of importance, will dissolve Parliament.

Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury—The List of the Volunteer Regiments.

Washington, May 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that flour manufactured in the *British* North American Provinces out of wheat, the product of the United States, cannot be imported into the United States free of duty, not being imported the same condition as when exported. Neither can such flour be imported into the United States free of duty under the reciprocity treaty, as it is not an article of the "growth or produce" of said provinces, being manufactured of wheat, the produce of the United States.

The estimates for the three regiments of volunteers, two thousand six hundred men, (with five hundred and twenty-two others,) are, for quarter-masters supplies, $2,477,000; subsistence, $344,000; pay of officers and volunteers, $1,077,000; arms and appropriate equipments, exclusive of horse equipments, $166,780—Total, $4,289,547.

Confirmations by the Senate, &c.

Washington, May 11.—The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed James M. Buchanan, of Maryland, as minister resident at Denmark, vice Mr. Bedinger, and Col. G. W. Morgan as minister resident at Portugal, vice Mr. O'Sullivan. They also confirmed the California appointments, including F. Tilford, naval officer, and C. H. Hempstead, superintendent of the branch mint at San Francisco.

J. Glancy Jones to-day reported from the committee of ways and means a bill making appropriation for the three volunteer regiments.

No payments have yet been made under the deficiency bill, nor is it likely there will be until the payments are received from the recent treasury loan, which may be expected the latter part of this week.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va., becomes chairman of the House committee of foreign affairs by the resignation of Mr. Clingman.

Railroad Accident—Seven Persons Killed.

Albany, N. Y., May 11.—This morning, as the train over the New York Central Railroad was passing over Sauquoir creek, near Whiteboro', the bridge gave way, precipitating the cars into the creek.

Seven or eight persons were killed, and five or six barely escaped alive. Over forty were injured. None of the killed or wounded were from the South. The train was coming from the West.

The Bids for Treasury Notes.

The proposals for a five-million instalment of treasury notes, which had been advertised for, and which were opened yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed a very large offering. The biddings amounted to the enormous sum of $24,131,000; of which $4,595,000 was offered at rates of interest below five per cent., and $15,371,000 at the rate of five per cent., and $4,165,000 at rates exceeding that per centage. The lowest rate of interest proposed for was 3½. A very small amount was proposed for at as high a rate as six per cent.

The great magnitude of this offering proves two facts—namely, that there is a very large amount of cash capital in the country for investment, and, second, that the credit of the government is unimpaired by its recent loans. We explained the other day the great improvement that had taken place in the commerce and business of the country, and how it was that the low condition of the federal exchequer resulted from this very healthiness of business. The biddings of yesterday prove that whatever may be the temporary wants of the Treasury for a time, the restored health and stability of the money affairs of the country will enable any demands of the treasury to be responded to by the mercantile class.

Washington Union 11th inst.

New Orleans May 11.—The steamer *Tennessee* has arrived at this port with dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. The news from Mexico indicates a speedy downfall of the Zuloaga Government. Vivanco's forces had won one of the hardest battles ever fought in the country. Zuloaga was distressed for money. Juarez had been warmly welcomed at Vera Cruz.

Arrival of the First Locomotive.—The first Locomotive for our rail road to the Coal Fields arrived here on Friday last on the Flora McDonald. It was made by Baldwin & Co of Philadelphia, weighs 18 or 20 tons, and cost $8,500. It is named George McNeill, in compliment to that unwavering friend of the work, whose voice has always cheered it on, when many others were desponding; who has never faltered or despaired; who has worked for it, and given his time, his money, and his credit liberally to it.

The Iron is here for the track; the Sills are scattered along the line of the road in our streets; the contract for laying them is made, and that work will be commenced in a few days. Soon, therefore, shall we have the locomotive moving through our streets, a foretaste of that liveliness and prosperity which will attend the completion of our noble work.

POSTSCRIPT.—Better and Better.—A letter is to-day received from the President of the Road C. B. Mallet, Esq., conveying the cheering intelligence that he had just closed a contract in New York, at the present low price, for 2500 tons more of iron, being the entire quantity necessary to reach the Coal Fields.—The delivery to be commenced in November and completed in February next. Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!

Fayetteville Observer.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF WASHINGTON.—Gov. Wise, during his recent visit to the county of Westmoreland, Va., completed the negotiations for the transfer to the State of the birth-spot of Washington and the burial-place of the Washington family. Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the Wakefield estate, consents to give up an acre of ground, comprising the site of the house in which Washington was born. This area will be enclosed with an iron fence, and an appropriate monument erected on the spot. The negotiation includes the right of way across the plantation, to the road and to the vault; and this latter place is also to be enclosed and improved.

Judge Ellis's Appointment.

We publish below the first appointments of Judge Ellis for the campaign. Other and further appointments will be announced in due time.

Judge Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Monroe, Union County, Tuesday,	11th May.	
Wadesborough, Anson, Thursday,	13th	"
Rockingham, Richmond, Saturday,	15th	"
Lumberton, Robeson, Tuesday,	18th	"
Fayetteville, Cumberland, Thursday,	20th	"
Clinton, Sampson, Saturday,	22d	"
Kenansville, Duplin, Monday,	24th	"
Mosely Hall, Lenoir, Wednesday,	26th	"
Snow Hill, Greene, Friday,	28th	"
Greenville, Pitt, Monday,	31st	"

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The voluntary testimony of numerous citizens, who owe their restoration to health under the blessings of Providence to this celebrated hygeian remedy, proves, that for those who languish under the pain of rheumatism, for the scrofulous, the blotched, pimpled, and disfigured; the sufferers from tumors, cancers, and abscesses; the victims of diseased livers; for the dyspeptic and enfeebled, there is now every reason for hope! Thousands of such cases have been cured by this preparation, and thousand and tens of thousands may yet be restored to health by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. May 14th, 1858—37-1t

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Thankful for your suffrages heretofore, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your county. E. D. HALL.

April 12, 1858 184-te—33-te

Herald copy.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

April 2, 1858—31-tf W. T. J. VANN.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

PROF. DE GRATH,

Who has wide celebrity for the cure of distressing cases growing out of rheumatic affections, is now in this city.—Judging by the commendations of many of our cotemporaries, the Professor is not an empiric, but that his electric oil is an invention which proves of great value to those suffering from these severe afflictions. The Columbus Sun remarks;

On Saturday, an old gentleman named Wm. C. Osborne, well known in our city, who, from rheumatic affections, has not been able to walk or use his hands sufficient to feed himself for more than ten years, was brought to Professor De Grath on the street, where in the presence of a large assemblage of people, he applied De Grath's Electric Oil to one arm and shoulder. He was immediately enabled to raise his hand to his head and scratch it, a thing he said he had not done before in twelve years.

On Saturday night at Temperance Hall, among the numerous cases of the afflicted who came forward for relief was a Mr. Smith, who was so deaf that he could not hear the thump of his cane on the floor. By the application of the Electric Oil he was sufficiently relieved in five minutes to be able to converse in an ordinary tone, at a distance of fiteen feet.

Numerous other cases could be mentioned did our space permit. We advise the afflicted to call at Brooks & Chapman's and get De Grath's Electric Oil and be relieved.

The Professor, or as he is generally known, "the man with the sugar-loaf hat," made his appearance in our streets yesterday, and attracted much attention from the eccentricity of his costume. He soon had an audience, and discoursed fluently on the virtues of his magic wares, and performed, it is said, some singular cures or relief of several sufferers.

May 12—211&37-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

MARRIED.

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., by A. M. Blackburn, Esq., Mr. JAMES C. LEWIS to Mrs. TABITHA PARKER. Fayetteville Observer please copy.

Near Centre, Stanly County, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Dr. CHARLES B. COPPEDGE, of Anson, to Miss MARTHA JANE TURNER, daughter of Maj. James Turner.

In Moore County, on the 29th April, by the Rev. Willis L. Miller, Mr. WM. B. CAMPBELL, to Miss NANCY McRAE. Also at the same time, Mr. JNO. CAMPBELL to Miss MARY JANE McRAE.

At Rose Bay, Hyde County, N. C., on the 21st ult., by P. W. Spencer, Esq., Mr. JAS. MACLAUD to Miss MARY J. SWINDELL.

DIED.

Near Fayetteville, at the residence of Hon. J. G. Sheperd, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH STREET, wife of Richard Street, Esq., and daughter of the late Jno. M. Dobbin.

In Montgomery county, suddenly, on the 19th day of April Mrs. MARY ANN ROWE, aged 41 years and 10 months.

At Mrs. Faison, in Sampson county, on the 4th inst., Mr. HENRY P. O'NEAL, in the 22d year of his age, a native of Ireland.

On Saturday morning, May 1st, THOMAS ARNOLD, Son of Wm E. and Margaret B. Demill, aged 4 years, 6 months and 17 days.

In Washington, N. C., on Friday afternoon, the 30th ult. WILLIE, aged 13 months, only son of W. H. Willard.

At the residence of his brother, Timothy Newkirk, in Duplin county, on the 23d ult., Mr. HENRY NEWKIRK, aged 54 years.

In Brunswick, Ga., on the 4th May last, Rev. THOMAS GARDNER, aged 68 years, a native and former resident of this place.

CALL AND SEE IT!

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!!

Shingle Machines Reduced to a Fraction!!!

SAMUEL M. KING'S SHINGLE MACHINE, now on exhibition at John C. Bailey's Machine Shop, Front st., below Market street, Wilmington, N. C., where it can be seen in operation, from the hours of 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 5 P. M.

The principle embraced in this machine corresponds exactly with the old and well known process of splitting and dressing by hand labor, working directly with the grain in the timber. It produces an article not liable to warp or check from exposure. This machine was patented, January 15th, 1856, and has already obtained a celebrity possessed by none other. The whole machine can be built for one-third the cost of any other, and will rive and shave from the bolt, from 8,000 to 15,000 Shingles per day. For this purpose it only requires a two-horse power to work it, at the same time you can make any required length, and it is adjustable to any required thickness or taper; it is simple, cheap and durable; any ordinary mechanic can make it, and a boy may work it.

To Shingle and Stave dealers, Lumbermen, Capitalists, and Speculators, this machine is a safe, sure, and profitable investment. We invite all to call and see it in operation.—Any further information can be had by calling on the Pattentee or his Agents, one of whom will always be found with the machine.

MACHINES AND RIGHTS FOR SALE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Lancaster, Pa., and vicinity, having in operation the above mentioned Machine, take pleasure in certifying that it will perform all it is warranted to do, and even more, and we heartily recommend its introduction into general use. From its simplicity and practical utility, we feel no hesitation in saying that it far surpasses all other machines for the same purpose, that ever came under our observation.

D. HARTMAN, Lancaster, Pa.
BENJ. SNAVELY, do.
G. W. WINTERS, do.
J. M. STEEL, Drumore, Lancaster co., Pa.
SAMUEL BREWER & BRO., Paradise, do.
J. J. GORDON, Marietta, do.
A.P. MERCHANT, Columbia, Lancaster do.

We, the undersigned, having in use the above Machine, do fully concur in the above statement:

JOHN WHITE, Pittsburg, Pa.
ISAAC WILSOW, do.
THOMAS WOODS, do.
W. F. FAHNESTOCK, do.
PETER BUNNIGER, Armstrong co., Pa.
C. W. PARTFIELD, Venango, do.
JOHN EDWARD, Clearfield, do.
A. P. MORRIS, do. do.
JAS. M. LEONARD, do. do.

We, the undersigned, having examined the above Machine, have no hesitation in recommending it to Shingle makers.

JOHN WHITE.
ISAAC WILSON.
A. P. MORRIS.
WILLIAM S. ASHE. } Wilmington
J. C. PERRY.
HENRY ADAMS.
WILLIAM KEITH.

May 14 37-1t

NIXON HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL building in the town of Goldsboro', favourably known as the Nixon House, is offered for sale, and possession given on the 18th day of November next. If not disposed of by that time, it will be rented to a suitable tenant for the ensuing year. For terms, etc., apply to

WM. K. LANE, Goldsboro', N. C.

May 14th, 1858 37-1m

Raleigh Standard, Petersburg Express, Charleston Courier, Elizabeth City Pioneer, please copy 6 times and forward bills *immediately* to this office.

TOUCHSTONE.

THIS CELEBRATED COLT WILL STAND THE present season at our Stables, (late residence of Wm. Faison, dec'd.,) in Sampson County, and will be let to a limited number of mares.

Terms—Fifty dollars the season and $1 to the Groom.

Mares from a distance will be well taken care of but no risk assumed.

Board per day 37½ cents. The season will close on the first of July.

Touchstone is by Goldfinder, out of a Hamiltonian mare, was three years old 11th of last March, is 15 hands 3 inches high, color bright bay. He is believed to be the fastest trotter in the United States, of his age. For particulars enquire of the owners at the above Stables.

May 13—111-1t—37-6t] M. J. FAISON & BROS.

Fayetteville Observer 6 times and send bill to this office.

EVERY ARTICLE

SOLD BY MR. I. ALEXANDER warranted pure and massive gold! Mr. Alexander never has kept, nor does he now keep, *Plated Jewelry.*

May 13.

THE PEOPLE ASK:

WHY DOES I. ALEXANDER SELL SO CHEAP? He has no partner to take half the profits, which enables him to sell cheap for cash.

May 13.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO BUY

A FINE GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH, you will find them at I. ALEXANDER'S,

May 13. 55 Market street.

12 1-2 CENT BLEACHED COTTONS.

OUR 12½ cent Bleached Cottons are still unsurpassed.

May 13. HEDRICK & RYAN.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD GOLD PATENT LEVER, full-jewelled, London make, go to MR. ALEXANDER. He warrants them fine gold and splendid time-keepers.

May 13.

SUMMER GOODS.

OUR Stock of Summer Goods for Gentlemen is very attractive. HEDRICK & RYAN.

May 13.

IF YOU LIKE TO BUY

FINE GOLD CHAINS, at low prices, go to

May 13. I. ALEXANDER, 55 Market st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S LEGHORN AND fancy trimmed and untrimmed Hats; Misses' Flats, wide brims and gipsey shape, in brown, tea and light colors. A complete assortment to be closed out at the very lowest figure for cash. CHAS. D. MYERS,

May 13. Hat & Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.

THE NOTES AND ACCOUNTS

DUE US, if paid immediately, will help us to pay those we owe. Our necessities are so great, we are compelled to say *we must* have the money.

May 13 O. S. BALDWIN.

IF YOU LIKE TO HAVE

YOUR FINE GOLD WATCHES REPAIRED, and not spoiled, go to ALEXANDER, who has the best workmen in North Carolina. The Railroad men—ask them, and then go to I. ALEXANDER.

May 13.

THOSE WHO HAVE NOT RECEIVED THEIR

SUPPLIES FROM THE NORTH, can find a complete assortment of superior Cloth and Trimming Goods, or can have any garment made to measure promptly and satifactorily, at BALDWIN'S,

May 13 38 Market street.

IF YOU LIKE

FINE 18 CARAT DUPLEX WATCHES, Morris Tobias, Maker, London, go to I. ALEXANDER.

May 13, 1858.

WORKING YARNS.

ZEPHYR WOOL, White and Colored Shutland Wool, and super-Saxony Yarn, for sale by HEDRICK & RYAN.

May 13.

IF YOU LIKE TO BUY

FINE GOLD SETS, PENS, EAR-RINGS of Lava, Pearls, and Cameo, go and buy of ALEXANDER.

May 13.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

THE best stock of Trimming in the State, at

May 13 HEDRICK & RYAN'S.

BACON.

20 HHDS. SIDES; 5 hhds. Shoulders. Just received per Schr. H. W. Fry, and for sale low by

May 13, 1858. ZENO H. GREENE.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY MESSRS. GROVER & BAKER Agent for the sale of their Machines in this city, and can take great pleasure in recommending them as *second* to none in the *Union*, having used one in my family for months. I can refer to other parties whose families use them: Messrs. J. L. Hathaway, E. J. Lutterloh, Jas. Shackleford, Z. H. Greene, T. C. & B. G. Worth, and Thomas D. Meares.

Cuts of different patterns and specimens of the sewing can be seen at my store, No. 11 North Water street. All orders with the *cash* will be forwarded promptly, clear of *Exchange*, by GEO. H. KELLEY.

May 12. 37-tf—210-tf

SUNDRIES.

FLOUR PAILS, Painted Buckets, Well Buckets, Brooms, Matches, Shot, Caps, Powder, Twine, Bagging, Porter, Ink, Wrapping Paper, Soda, Saleratus, Round Shaves, Hackers, Drawing Knives, Gimblets, Files, Hatchets, Tress Hoops, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers, Potash, Cigars, Nails, Hoop Iron, Plows, Wheel-Barrows, Pork, North Carolina and Western Bacon, &c., &c., &c. For sale low by

May 12 ZENO H. GREENE.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR, COFFEE, Sugar, Candles, Lard, Axes, Rope, Corn-Shellers, Straw-Cutters, Yeast Powders, Snuff, Raisins, Vinegar, Molasses, Rice, Blueing, Fish-Hooks, Tacks, and several other articles too numerous to mention, by

May 12 ZENO H. GREENE.

GUANO—GUANO.

250 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO, just received per schr. H. W. Fry, and for sale by

May 12. W. H. McRARY & CO.

CORN.

1,980 BUSHELS PRIME CORN, CARGO SCHR. "Susan Catherine." For sale afloat by

May 11th WILLARD & CURTIS.

MACHINERY FIXTURES.

GLOBE VALVES, CHECK VALVES, Iron Pipe, Guage Cocks, Oil Cups, Elbows, Couplings, Nipples, Plugs, Tees, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Locomotive Spring Oil Cups, &c. SHEPHERD, COLVILLE & CO.

May 8, 1858. No. 15 Front street.

STRAW GOODS.

THE most complete assortment of STRAW GOODS in the State, at 34 Market Street.

May 13. CHAS. D. MYERS, Hat & Cap Emporium.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING.

FROM THREE to twelve inches wide, of superior quality. SHEPHERD, COLVILLE & CO.,

May 8th, 1858. 15 Front Street.

FLOUR.

100 BBLS. FRESH GROUND FLOUR, different grades, just received and for sale by

May 10 1858. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

FILES

OF ALL the best English and American manufacturers. Warranted. SHEPHERD, COLVILLE & CO.

May 8th, 1858.

LEATHER BELTING.

THE BEST Oak Tanned Leather Belting, of all widths.

May 8th. SHEPHERD, COLVILLE & CO.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILL AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

THIS MILL is in perfect order for making Flour and Meal—situated near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, in the town of Wilmington, and can be bought on reasonable terms.

The lot of land on which the Mill is located, extends from Front street to the River, with a valuable wharf thereon.

May 3, 1848—202-4t—36tf D. B. BAKER.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st. 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES

SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES

IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PROF. O. J. WOOD FOR RESTORING hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following:

☞ THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads, and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance, though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.

COCHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1856.

O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (B. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly, S. T. STOCKMAN.

WAYLAND, Mass.. Feb. 5, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely. In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.

Yours, &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, A. O. Bradley, and by all good Druggists.

April 20. 191-15—3m

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants.*

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants.*

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York.*

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.

Feb. 18th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE WILL BE OPEN FOR delivery of ICE every day from sunrise to sunset, excepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE delivered after time of closing, except in cases of sickness.

ICE for the country carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

TERMS CASH, without any deviation.

ICE furnished to sick poor gratis, when directed by a Physician or Visiting Committee.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANKOKKELEN, Agent.

April 13th, 1858 185-6m*

CUBA MOLASSES.

272 HHDS. AND 6 TIERCES PRIME NEW CROP MOLASSES, now landing from Brig S. P. Brown.

April 13th, 1858. J & J L HATHAWAY & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

THURSDAY, May 27th, 1858.

$300,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 599 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	4 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	5 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	52 "	500
1 "	10,000	143 "	400
1 "	5,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000; 4 of $400 to $5,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

May 5th, 1858 178&32-1y

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Brain. Invalids, by coming early, would secure better rooms and better attendance, as we are usually very much crowded through the month of August.

Visitors for this place, should leave the Va. & Tenn. Railroad at Newbern Depot. They will then have but 38 miles of staging, over a good road.

The salutary effect of these unrivalled waters can be amply authenticated by application to DR. JAMES H. DICKSON, GEN. JAMES OWEN, M. LONDON, ESQ., DR. W. H. BEATTY, Wilmington, N. C.,

T. S. CAMPBELL & CO.

Red Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1858.—188&34.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness

AND

TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission. [illegible]

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that the quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	Price
BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00 @ 25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 9 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00 @12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,	
2nd hand	1 80 @ 1 90
New	1 90 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.	
Tallow	16 @ 18
Adamantine	24 @ 25
Sperm	35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.	
Java	18 @ 20
Laguayra	13½@ 14
Rio	11 @ 12
St. Domingo	11 @ 11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	
ord. to mid'g	11 @ 12
strict mid'g	12 @ 12½
good mid'g	12½@ 13
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	11 @ 14
Rope, ℔ lb	8 @ 9
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	00 @ 85
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9 @ 9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.21 @ 23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.14 @ 15
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45 @ 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,	
Mullets	6 00 @ 6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00@18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @14 00
do. No. 3	9 50 @10 00
Herrings, East	3 50 @ 5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50 @ 5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,	
Family	0 00 @ 5 50
Superfine	5 25 @ 5 37½
Fine	0 00 @ 5 00
Cross	0 00 @ 4 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS,	12½@ 15
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.	3
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	58 00
5 tons and over, "	58 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50
Per ton,	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	65 @ 66
Oats	38 @ 40
Pease, Cow	1 10 @ 1 20
Do. B. Eye	0 00 @ 1 25
Wheat, red	0 00 @ 1 05
do. white	1 15 @ 1 20
Rice, rough	00 @ 87½
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3¼ @ 3¾
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	
Green,	4 @ 5
Dry	7 @ 8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern	85 @ 90
N. River	50 @ 57½
IRON, ℔ lb.	
English, ass'd.	4½@ 00
American, ref.	3½@ 00
do. sheer.	0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton	90 00@95 00
Swede	5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	90 @ 1 00
do. fm store	0 00 @ 1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)	
Fl'r Boards.	0 00 @11 00
Wide do.	7 50 @ 8 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 6 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards,	
rough	15 00 @16 00
planed	18 00 @19 00
clear	25 00 @30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @15 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff,	
rough edge.	0 00 @13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.	
Cuba, Hhds	24 @ 26
do. Bbls.	28 @ 30
N. Orleans.	34 @ 38

Article	Price
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)	
Whiskey,	28 @ 30
N. E. Rum,	50 @ 55
Gin,	40 @ 45
Brandy,	45 @ 50
do. Apple,	65 @ 80
do. Peach,	85 @ 1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,	
Virgin	0 00 @ 5 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 75
Hard,	0 00 @ 1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00 @ 1 65
do. in order,	0 00 @ 1 75
Pitch do.,	0 00 @ 1 55
Rosin, Pale,	6 50 @ 7 50
do. No. 1,	2 00 @ 4 00
do. No. 2,	1 20 @ 1 50
do. No. 3,	1 05 @ 1 10
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00 @ 44
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Cut,	4½@ 4¾
Wrought,	10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm,	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled,	1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	.75 @ 1 00
POTATOES,	
Sweet, ℔ bush.	60 @ 70
Irish, do.,	1 37½@ 1 50
do. ℔ bbl.,	2 00 @ 2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams,	14½@ 15
Middlings,	13½@ 14
Shoulders,	12½@ 13
Hog round,	13½@ 14
Western Bacon,	
Middlings,	11½@ 11½
Shoulders,	9½@ 9¾
N. C. Lard,	13 @ 13½
West'n do.	12 @ 12½
Butter,	23 @ 27
Cheese,	11 @ 11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,	
City Mess,	21 00 @21 50
Clear do.	00 00 @20 00
Butt,	18 00 @19 00
Prime,	00 00 @00 00
Beef, Mess,	16 00 @17 25
do. Fulton Market,	00 00 @20 00
POULTRY,	
Chickens, live,	20 @ 35
do. dead,	00 @ 00
Turkeys, live,	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00 @ 00
SHEEP, ℔ head,	
Lambs,	1 75 @ 2 25
Mutton,	1 75 @ 2 50
SALT,	
Alum, ℔ bush.	25 @ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	80 @ 85
do. fine	1 75 @ 2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.	
Porto Rico,	7½@ 9
New Orleans,	6½@ 8½
Muscovado,	7 @ 8
Loaf & crush'd,	11 @ 12
C. Yellow,	9½@ 10
Granulated,	10½@ 11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract,	3 00 @ 4 50
Common,	1 50 @ 2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,	
W. O. Bbl.,	16 00 @18 00
R. O. Hhd.,	15 00 @25 00
Ash Head'g,	8 50 @12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Shipping,	0 00 @ 0 00
Mill, prime,	6 00 @ 7 50
do. inferior to ordinary,	3 00 @ 5 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,	
Common,	18 @ 20
Medium,	25 @ 30
Fine,	45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 30
Rosin do.	20	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 45
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 75 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 0
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 30
Rosin "	25	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine "	00	15 @ 45
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00@4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	30	35 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	55 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.,	5 00@6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE.—By reference to our table of sales below it will be seen that new virgin has advanced 50 cents on former quotation, while yellow dip and hard have declined 10 cents. There are few or no shippers in market, consequently the demand is confined to distillers, who readily take parcels containing new virgin. The week's receipts have been very light, the transactions reaching only 1,507 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Friday	750	$5 00	$2 85	$1 75
Saturday	190	5 00	2 85	1 75
Monday	98	5 00	2 85	1 75
Do.	439	5 00	2 75	1 65
Wednesday	30	5 00		

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market during the week just ended has ruled quiet under the advices received, and the transactions have been small. On Saturday the price declined one cent on previous quotation, with sales at 44 cts. ℔ gallon, at which figure it has since ruled steady. The sales foot up only 1,205 bbls. as follows:

Saturday	80 bbls.	at 44	cents ℔ gallon.	
Monday	450	" " 44	"	" "
Tuesday	500	" " 44	"	" "
Wednesday	25	" " 44	"	" "
Thursday	150	" " 44	"	" "

ROSIN—Remains about the same as reported in our last. For new crop Pale the market has ruled firm, and with light receipts high prices continue to be obtained. We note a brisk demand, and quote sales for the week of 6 a 800 bbls. at $6, $6 50, $7 a $7 50 ℔ bbl., as in quality. For the finer grades of No. 1 we also note a good demand, and scarcely any on market. Sales of only about 600 bbls. at $2 to $4.—No. 2 is in fair stock, and decidedly dull. Sales of two or three parcels (about 700 bbls.) at $1 30 a $1 50 ℔ bbl. In Common we note rather more doing the past week, but at the close buyers do not seem disposed to operate unless at lower rates, which holders are unwilling to accede to. The sales comprise 4,500 bbls., as follows: Friday 1,000 bbls. at $1 05 for small and $1 10 for large bbls.; Tuesday, 2,500 do. at $1 10 for large bbls.; and Wednesday, 1,000 do. at $1 10 for mixed lots.

TAR—Has arrived very sparingly since our last review, and continues in moderate demand for shipping purposes. The sales comprise only 250 bbls. at $1 65 ℔ bbl., at which the market is firm.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—The market continues to be very poorly supplied, and rules firm. There is an active demand from butchers for beeves, and parcels meet with ready sale at quotations. Only two small droves have been brought in during the past week, and taken at 6 cents for grass, and 8½ a 9 cents ℔ lb. for stall fatted. SHEEP are also in moderate enquiry, and sell quick at $1 50 to $2 25 for lambs, and $1 75 a $2 50 each for mutton, as in quality.

BARRELS—We have no particular change to notice in the market for Empty Spirits Turpentine barrels. The larger portion held here are of poor quality, for which there is scarcely any demand; selected bring $1 85 a $1 90 each.—We quote sales for the week of small parcels second hand ones at prices ranging from $1 75 to $1 90 each, according to quantity and quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in rather light stock, and we note a moderate enquiry existing. Only one or two small lots brought in from the country, and sold at 85 cents ℔ bushel.

COTTON—Since the close of our last review the market has ruled inactive, buyers showing no disposition to operate at the high prices which holders are asking. Not a single transaction has taken place that we are aware of, in the absence of which our quotations must be considered as merely nominal. See table for last sales.

FISH—None on market except Herring, which are dull at quotations. See table.

FLOUR—The advices received from abroad since our last have proved unfavorable, and notwithstanding the light re- [illegible] receipts and the small stock held here in first hands, prices have receded a shade, and the market closes with a further downward tendency. [illegible] of State brands [illegible] at [illegible] for superfine, and $5 75 ℔ bbl. for family. On Monday and Tuesday, however, we note sales of two or three parcels at $5 87½ for superfine, and $5 50 for family. The demand from dealers is limited, and the market closes quiet at above rates. See table for quotations of other grades.

GRAIN—In the market for CORN there has been a dullness during the week just ended, and it closes at a decline of 4 a 5 cents on previous quotation. The receipts comprise 10,680 bushels since Saturday, of which 1,980 have gone into store, and the balance disposed of as follows: 1,800 bushels (badly heated) at 58 cents; 1,400 do. at 65 cents, and 5,500 do. at 66 cents ℔ bushel. Dealers have a supply on hand sufficient for their immediate use, and do not appear disposed to operate to any extent. The cargo noted in our last as on market, sold on Saturday at 70 cents.——OATS—We have nothing new to note in this article. No late receipts, and dealers have a fair supply in store. Quotations in table are merely nominal.——PEAS—Of all descriptions continue to be brought in sparingly, and we notice an active demand at high prices. Two or three small lots (about 135 bushels) of Cow have been received, and taken by dealers at $1 20 ℔ bushel.——RICE—In the *rough* article no transactions have been reported to us for one or two weeks past, in the absence of which our quotation (87½ cents) must be considered nominal. *Clean* is in moderate stock, and we notice only a light demand from the trade. Selling from store at 3¼ a 3¾ cents ℔ lb., as in quantity and quality.

HAY.—Continues to arrive freely, and the market is well supplied with all descriptions. A lot of 600 bales Northern was received on Tuesday, and changed hands at 50 cents ℔ 100 lbs., cash; and about 60 bales Eastern was also received, but not sold—market dull.

LIME.—None received since our last; there is, however, a good supply of former arrivals in dealers hands, and we note only a retail demand. Sells from store at $1 a $1 25 ℔ sack.

LUMBER.—River.—Nothing done for two or three weeks past. Quotations in table are for last sales.

MOLASSES.—The market continues to be very well supplied with Cuba, and with a light demand has ruled quiet at former rates. We quote small sales from wharf at 24 a 26 cents ℔ gallon, as in quantity.

PROVISIONS.—The receipts of N. C. cured BACON have been meagre during the past week, and the supply on market is quite small. The demand from dealers, however, has been limited, and only a few parcels have been sold from store at 14 cents for hog round, 13 cents for shoulders, 14 cents for sides, and 15 cents ℔ lb for hams. In Western cured we have nothing new to notice; the demand continues meagre, and the market rules quiet at last week's rates. We quote from store at 9¼ a 9½ cents for shoulders, and 11¼ a 11½ cents ℔ lb. for sides—generally held at lowest figures.——LARD.—Little or no N. C. make has been brought in for some weeks past, and we note a moderate demand from retailers. In the absence of sales we quote nominally at 12½ a 13 cents in bbls. and 13 a 13½ cents in kegs. Western make has also been received sparingly, and the quantity on market is small. In moderate demand at 12½ cents ℔ lb.——PORK—We have no change to report in prices. Northern is in moderate supply, and sells at quotations in table, according to quantity and quality.

SALT.—No late receipts of Alum; fair stock in store, and the market rules decidedly dull. For Liverpool ground there is only a light demand, and the supply on market has become pretty much worked off. A lot of 100 sacks was received coastwise on Monday, and sold at 80 cents ℔ sack, cash.

SHINGLES.—Both Common and Contract continue to rule quite dull, in the absence of the usual demand, and in the latter nothing has been done. Of the former, we note about 250,000 sold at $2 ℔ M.

TIMBER—Has been brought in sparingly during the week just ended, and has ruled dull; millers have a stock on hand sufficient for their immediate wants, and do not seem disposed to purchase unless at lower rates. Only a few rafts have changed hands at $3 to $7 50 ℔ M., as in quality.

FREIGHTS.—In this market we have no new feature to notice. Coastwise rates are a shade lower, and rule decidedly dull at the decline;—vessels plenty, and very little produce offering shipment. See table for rates.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—Cotton—Prices were depressed to-day, and the transactions in fine qualities have established rather reduced rates. The sales were limited to 1200 bales, and were made on the following terms, viz: 22 bales at 11¾; 61 at 11⅞; 121 at 12; 104 at 12⅛; 275 at 12¼; 306 at 12⅜; 38 at 12⅝; 227 at 12¾; 18 at 12⅞, and 33 bales at 13 cents.

RICE—3¼ to 3¾ cents ℔ lb. *Rough* Rice 85 to 93 cents ℔ bushel.

CORN—62 a 68 cents ℔ bushel.

OATS 38 cents ℔ bushel.

HAY—Northern 75 a 80 cents ℔ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Freely offered at $5 a $5¼ ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Cuba retails at 25 cents ℔ gallon. New Orleans at 40 a 42 cents.

BACON—Sides 10⅜ a 10½ cents; Shoulders 8⅜ a 8½ cents; Hams, 9 a 14 cents for common to extra sugar cured.

LARD 11½ to 13 cents ℔ lb.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Sales of India Bagging at 14 cents on speculation. Rope continues very dull.

EXCHANGES—Sterling Bills are scarce and have advanced to 109¼ a 109½ ℔ cent prem.; Francs are nominal 5 17 a 5 18¾. Domestic Bills are scarce and the purchasing rates by the Banks quoted as nominal for 30 Days, at ⅜ a ½ cent off; at 60 Days, at 1 ℔ cent do.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton heavy, quotations nominal, sales 500 bales. Flour heavy—State, $4 05a$4 15; Ohio, $4 25 a$4 40; southern, $4 40 a $4 70. Wheat heavy—sales 9,000 bushels; western red, 98 cents a $1 10; white, $1 12 a $1 27. Corn quiet—8,000 bushels; white, 70 a 72 cents; yellow, 73 cents. Beef quiet. Mess pork 25 cents lower—$18 a $18 25; prime, $12 50 a $14 75. Sugar closed buoyant—Muscovado 5½ a 6¼ cents; Havana, 6 a 8 cents. Coffee steady—10 a 14 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm—49 a 50 cents.—Rosin heavy. Rice steady. Cotton freight to Liverpool, 3-16 a ¼.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Cotton is quiet at irregular quotations. The sales to-day were 513 bales.

AUGUSTA, May 11.—The Cotton market is inactive, and sales light.

MOBILE, May 11.—Cotton is dull at unchanged quotations The sales for to-day were 1000 bales. The sales for three days comprise 4000, and the receipts 4,800 bales.

NEW OLEANS, May 11.—Cotton is firm, with sales to-day of 1800 bales. The sales for three days foot up 13,500 bales The stock on hand comprises 292,000 bales. The increase of receipts for the season at this port is 46,000 bales, and at all the ports 360 bales.

NORFOLK, May 8.—Bacon—Hog round 12 a 12½; Hams 13½; Middlings 11c. Corn—White 63; mixed 63; yellow 68 a 69c. Cotton 10¾ a 11½c. Meal, bolted, 75 a 80c. Lard—No. 1 13½; No. 2 13c. Flour—Superfine $5 50; Extra $6 00; Family $6 50 a $6 75. Wheat—White $1 10; red 90c.—Naval Stores—Black Tar $1 62½; Bright $1 62½ a $1 75; Rosin $1 20 a $1 25. Staves—R. O. Hhd., $30, culls $12 a $13; W. O. Hhhd., $40 a $41, culls $16; W. O. Bbl., prime, $28; W. O. Heading $42. Shingles $4 a $5. Pea Nuts 50 a a 75c. Mess Pork $20. Whisky 25 a 26c. Guano—Peruvian, per ton, $53 a $55; Sombrero $32.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 10.—Bacon 11½ @ 13½; Cotton—Fair to Good, 12 @ 12½, Ordi. to Mid. 10 @ 11½; Flour—family, $5 00 @ 0 00; Super. $4 75 @0 00; Fine, $4 50 @ 0 00; Scratched, $4 25 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, $0 80 @ 0 00; Wheat, $0 00 @ 0 00; Oats, 40 @ 45; Peas, 0 85 @ $0 90; Rye, $1 00 @ 0 00; Lard—12 @ 13 cents; Molasses—Cuba 29 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 33 @ 35 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 35 @ 0 00; Virgin, $4 50 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 25 @ 00; Spirits, 39 a 40 cents.

Bacon—No change.

Cotton—No quotable change: feeling not quite so strong as it was last week.

Flour—We reduce our quotations; receipts for the season large.

Corn—In demand; finds ready sale.—*Obs.*

NEWBERN, May 5, 1858.—Bacon, ℔ lb., Hog round, new, 13 cents; Hams 13½ cents; Bark, cord, $7; Beef, ℔ lb., 6 to 8 cents by the side; Beeswax, ℔ lb., 25 cents; Corn, wholesale, $2 50 ℔ bbl., retail $3 00; Coffee, ℔ lb. 12½ to 17 cents, as ℔ quality; Cotton, ℔ lb., 11 cents; Feathers, ℔ lb. 45 to 50 cents, as ℔ quality; Fish, ℔ bbl., Mullets, $0 00 to $0 00; Blue Fish, Trout and mixed Fish, $6 00 to $0; Flour, ℔ bbl.; New York ranges from $6 50 to $9; Baltimore $5 75; Fodder, ℔ cwt.; dry, $1; Hay, ℔ cwt.; New York, $1 00, by bale; Hides, ℔ lb., dry, 8 cents, green, 4 cents; Iron, ℔ lb.; 5 to 8 cents; Lard; ℔ lb. 00 to 12½ cents by the bbl.; Leather; sole, ℔ lb. 35 cents. Harness, 35, Upper, ℔ side, 1 25 to $2 50; Lime; 1 50 ℔ bbl.; Meal, ℔ bushel, 70 cents, retail 80c.; Molasses, ℔ hhd., bbl. and gal. 30 to 50; Nails, ℔ lb. 4½ to 4¾c.; Potatoes, ℔ bushel; Irish $1 30; Sweet, 60 cents; Pork, New York Mess, $21½, Green, 00 a 8 cents; Rosin, [Com.] $1 10; Salt, by the 100 bushels 25 to 30 cents, retail, 40, sack $1 25. Sugar, ℔ lb.; refined 10 to 12 cents, P. R. 7 to 8 cents; Tallow, ℔ lb., 10 cents; Tar, ℔ bbl. $1 30 a 0 00 for 32 gallons; Turpentine, ℔ bbl., dip $2 95; Scrape $0 00a$2; New Virgin $4. Whiskey, ℔ gallon, 28 to 30 cts; Spirits Turpentine, 44 cts; Wood, ℔ cord, Oak $2½, Ash, $2, Pine $1 50 to $2; Staves $12 to $15; Heading, 6 to $8.

Bacon—None in market; would sell readily at our quotations.

Bark—Very dull.

Beef—Very dull.

Beeswax—None in market.

Corn—Would sell quick at quotations.

Cotton—Very little coming in; sells at quotations.

Fish—A few barrels have been brought in which sold at $6.

Flour—The receipts have been large for this market, and we quote it dull at quotations.

Hides—have advanced 1c on dry, 1 1 2 on green.

Meal—sales at quotations.

Turpentine—sells quick at quotations; receipts have been extremely meagre.

No sales of Rosin or Spts. Turpentine to report.—*Union.*

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Naval Stores—Remain unchanged, with the exception of Tar, which is dull and declining. Our quotations are as follows: Dip Turpentine $2 [illegible]; Scrape $1 85 a $1 70; Rosin 90 cts. ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine 42½; Tar dull at $1 25 a $1 40.

Corn—Sells readily at 55 cents ℔ bushel.

Cotton—No sales.

TAWBORO', May 7.—Turpentine—Dip, [illegible] 15 to 2 [illegible]; Scrape, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible] 75 to 3 00 per bbl.; Cotton, [illegible]; Bacon, 12 to 13 cents; Lard, 11 to 13 cents.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Cotton—Sales of the week 45,000 bales. Prices generally unchanged. Sales to speculators [illegible] and 4,500 bales for export. Market closed firm. Orleans fair, 7¾; Middling, 7 1-16; Mobile fair, 7½; Middling, 7; Upland fair, 7½; Midding, 6¾. Stock in port 490,000 bales, including 385,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs.—The market closed quietly, with a declining tendency for flour. Western Canal 21 a 21s 6d. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. Red 6 a 6s 1d. Corn steady.

Provisions are steady. Pork is firm and prices have advanced 1s.

Produce.—Sugar is firm. Rice is dull. Rosin is firm at 4s 3d a 4s 5d for common. Spirits Turpentine closed steady at 42 a 43s.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar firm, and 1s higher, the advance being chiefly on finer qualities.

Money Market.—Consols 97½ for money, 97½ for account. Bullion has increased in the Bank of England £90,000. American securities are generally unchanged.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 6—Steamer Black River, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores, flour, &c.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Corson, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Kasbeck, Lang, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swayne, from Martinique via St. Thomas, to Harriss & Howell; with specie. On the 2d inst., lat. 27.27, long. 73.36, spoke Brigantine Tornado, (of Westport,) from Guayama, Porto Rico, for New York. On the 3d inst., lat. 28.30, long. 75, spoke Schr. L. B. Myers, Somers, from Jacksonville, Fla., for Cienfuegos.

7—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

May 9.—Schr. Wave, Davis, from Hyde County, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with corn.

Schr. Iowa, Payne, from Hyde County, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with corn.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Midyett, from Hyde County, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Susan Catharine, Davis, from Hyde county, to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. Midyett, Lupton, from Hyde county, to J. C. Smith & Co.; with corn.

Brig Sam. Small, Lane, from Boston, to T. C. Worth; with ice.

Schr. Eliza S. Potter, Potter, from Noank, Conn., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr Ocean Wave, Veazie, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin.

10—U S M Steamer, Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Schr A S Bells, ——, from Charleston, to Russell & Bro.

May 10.—Schr. H. W. Fry, Wilson, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, fm New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

11—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

May 12.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

May 13.—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

CLEARED.

May 7—Schr. Adele, Corson, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Henry Hooton, Giles, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Barque Aerial, Taylor, for Havana, by G. C. & W. J. Munro; with lumber.

8—Schr. O. H. Tolley, Navy, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Sarah Woodbridge, Hayne, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with lumber.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

May 8.—Schr. G. R. Dixon, Swain, for Cardenas, by Harriss & Howell.

Schr. T. Lake, Scull, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Alba, Powell, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. P. A. Sanders, Ireland, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner, with naval stores.

10.—Brig Mary McRae, Crocker, for Rio de Janeiro, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

11—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Worth, Stone, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Lamot Dupont, Corson, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

May 11.—Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Petteway & Pritchett.

13.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. J. Darling, Terry, for Newport, R. I., by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, lumber, &c.

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY.

A MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND bowels, attended with obvious disorder of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as
Nausea, Headache,
Vertigo, Dimness of Sight,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Hypochondria, Jaundice,
Loss of appetite,
Wasting of the strength,
Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind,
Vitiated taste,
Constipation and uneasiness of the bowels,
Bilious Vomiting,
Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach,
Liver Complaint,
Oppression after eating,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side,
Sallowness of complexion,
Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c.,

Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have been abandoned as incurable.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the Southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "Elixir;" which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and mucous membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by *gradually* restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corroboration of which read the following testimonials.

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities, in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach:—

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No 396 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph L'Arni, 267 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 94 Water street, New York.

The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimoney of H. N. Sperry, who was abandoned as INCURABLE AND GIVEN UP TO DIE.

DR. J. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir:*—For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it I gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health. H. N. SPERRY,

June 6th, 1857 No. 1104 N. Third street, Philadelphia.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave; and we believe, as he asserts, solely by the use of Dr. Williams' "Elixir."

THOMAS J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phœnix street.
JOHN EHRET, Race street above Second.

Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia,) H. N. Sperry, who being duly affirmed, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true in every particular.

Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

FREDERICK [illegible], Alderman.

The "Elixir" is sold in bottles, at $1 00 each, or 6 bottles for $5 00. Also Dr. Williams' "Cinchonara," for the positive cure of Ague, Chill and Fever, &c. Proprietor,

JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., *Chemist and Parmaceutist,*
No. 6 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.

March, [illegible], 1858 [illegible]—35-1y

GOLDFINDER BLACKHAWK,

HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MR. WM. S. BATTLE, of Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, and will make a season at his Stables at the above place. Terms $40 for the season, payable at the close of season—on the 15th June, 1858.

Goldfinder is by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, out of a Messenger Mare.

April [illegible], 1858 [illegible]-tf—35-tf

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

☞ TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

Our New Senator.

It will be seen by the reports of the proceedings of both Houses, that on Friday last Hon. T. L. Clingman, so long the representative from the Mountain District, took his leave of the House of Representatives, and was sworn in as the successor of Hon. Asa Biggs in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Clingman, although still comparatively a young man, was, at the time of his resignation, one of the oldest representatives in the House, having served since 1843 with the exception of a single term. His reputation is a national one, in the fullest sense of the word. Few men have studied politics more assiduously, and few, if any, are better informed on political subjects. He is a native of that part of Surry county now included in the new county of Yadkin, and in passing through the village of Huntsville, some years ago, a house was pointed out to us as that in which he was born. He graduated with the highest distinction at Chapel Hill, and entered the profession of the law, but having almost immediately afterwards engaged in public life, we presume that his profession must, to a great extent, have been postponed to his political career. Previous to his election to Congress, in 1843, he had served in both Houses of the State Legislature. He is now a citizen of the town of Asheville, the seat of justice for the county of Buncombe.

Mr. Clingman is unmarried, is perhaps a little turned of forty years of age, but looks younger than he is, being of slight figure and rather thin face, is very quiet in manner, verging upon reserve or taciturnity, at least, that is the impression made upon a stranger. He must, however, possess high social qualities to have obtained the hold he has upon the affections of the citizens of his district, among whom he possesses an influence almost without a parallel.

Mr. Clingman's political history is so fully identified—so thoroughly mixed up with the political history of the country that a review of one would almost necessarily involve a sketch of the other, and for this we have neither time nor space at present.

Formerly a whig, Mr. Clingman became convinced years ago that the party with which he had been acting was thoroughly denationalized, and that the only national party with which southern patriots could consistently act, with any hope of good, was the Democratic party. Even while nominally a whig, his votes showed that he was not bound by the shackles of party so far as to lend his sanction to anything inimical to the interests of the South, or, speaking more accurately, to the equality of the States. His influence contributed largely to the election of Gov. Reid and the success of Gen. Pierce in this State. Mr. Clingman has, for several years past, been an avowed and consistent Democrat.

As we have already remarked, Mr. Clingman's political history is part of the political history of the country, and it is not necessary for us to dwell upon it now.—His position, as one of the leading men of the country, will hardly be questioned by friend or foe, and few can doubt that he will sustain the reputation and the honor of North Carolina on the floor of the Senate with marked ability and devotion.

England and France.

The latest developement of the existing discontent with each other, which has for some time been exhibiting itself between England and France, arises out of the trial of Dr. Bernard, indicted for complicity in the attempt made upon the life of Louis Napoleon by Orsini and others. In the course of that attempt, a number of persons were killed by the explosion of the bombs intended to take effect upon the person of the Emperor. There could be no doubt that Bernard was privy to all Orsini's movements—that he was one of the planners of the whole affair—that he helped to have the bombs prepared, and sent them to Brussels as a new kind of machine for the generation of gas.

A special commission was appointed to preside at the trial, the chief Justice of England being at the head of that commission. The facts were proved, and the Counsel for the defence relied almost wholly upon political appeals to the prejudices of Englishmen to procure the acquital of his client, and he did procure it.

This verdict is praised up and claimed credit for as an instance of moral courage—of British pluck—on the part of the jury, while, in fact, it is no such thing. It would have taken far more courage on the part of the jury to have convicted Bernard; and, from the evidence, it is perfectly apparent that, had the designs to which Bernard was privy, the preliminary steps of which he helped to carry out, been directed against an Englishman, and had the persons killed by the explosion of the bombs been Englishmen, Bernard would have been convicted, for he was unquestionably guilty of the offence as charged.

The news of the acquital of Bernard naturally created great sensation in France. It justified the charge made against the English people of sympathising with assasins. We care not who or what Louis Napoleon may be—the attempt made by Orsini and his associates was a wrong one, and they justly paid the penalty of their missdeeds. No laurel wreath blooms for the assasin;—no good can spring from the commission of dastardly murder. True liberty can never be properly understood or promoted by men who mix up its triumphs with those of assasination.

Men in the British Parliament, writers in the official and semi-official journals of France already speculate upon the eventualities of a conflict between the two countries. The number and force of the vessels of the French and English navies are counted, and the calibre of their guns commented upon, and both look to an increase. The people of both countries are getting embittered, and, although Marshall Pelissier is received with apparent enthusiasm in London, and great caution is observed in ihe diplomatic language of France, no man doubts that the relations of the two countries, involving the quiet of Europe, are more critical than they have been at any period since the old war times.

It is true that the financial and industrial position of France is terrible. The bubble blown by the creation of the *Credit Mobilier* and kindred associations is about to burst, or, in some cases, has already burst, and the country is in no condition to undertake the expenses of a ruinous warfare. It is true also that there is a deficit this year in the English revenue as compared with expenses of some twenty millions of dollars, occasioned by the struggle in India, which is not over yet. It is true that peace is the true policy of both peoples, but when is it not so, but how often do we find wars without other result than that of mutual injury and exhaustion.

☞ Senator Evans, of S. C., whose sudden death in Washington City has already been announced, was, says the Charleston *Courier*, nearly 72 years of age. He is the fourth Senator from South Carolina who has died in office during the last few years. Calhoun, Elmore, Butler, Evans, all have died since 1850.

Judge Evans was a gentleman of a highly practical order of mind—a learned and industrious jurist, having been transferred from the bench of South Carolina to the Senate of the United States. He was not regarded as a brilliant man, did not often speak in the Senate, but when he did speak, his remarks were to the point, and exhibited an intimate acquaintance with the subject before him. His home was in the village of Society Hill, Darlington District, S. C., in which, and in Chesterfield District, he owned large possessions.

Congress.

On Wednesday the Vice President of the Senate laid before that body a letter from Hon. Asa Biggs, of North Carolina, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Governor of that State, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, which was read. Mr. Hammond of South Carolina, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Finance, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Biggs.

The Senate passed the appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the ensuing year. The Committee on the Judiciary decided not to report any Bankrupt Law at this session. By consent, Mr. Benjamin introduced a bill.

The Senate passed a joint resolution, granting to the widow of Commander Herndon a sum equal to three years' full sea-service pay of a Commander in the Navy, amounting to $7,500. The Senate also passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to "adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay."

On Wednesday the House of Representatives was mainly occupied with our foreign relations. The French spoliation bill was postponed until the first Monday in January next—this is to say it was killed for the present.

Mr. Clingman, from the committee on Foreign Affairs reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the United States can never consent that any foreign power shall have the right to enter our territory with a view of forcibly carrying away any person who may be therein, so it becomes the duty of its government to disavow and disclaim all right on its part to enter for the same purpose the territory of any foreign power, or State, with which we are on terms of amity or friendship.

Resolved, That officers of the United States have no right to use the force under their command in the territory of any foreign State at the instance of or for the benefit of such State, unless previously authorized by Congress.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the views of the President, as made known in his message to the two Houses of Congress, are in accordance with these principles, no action is necessary on the part of Congress.

Mr. Clingman spoke at some length against the policy which had been pursued in Central America which he thought directly tended to foster British interests at the expense of American interests.

The House then, by unanimous consent took up the following resolutions also reported from the committee Foreign Relations:

Whereas the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, designated as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is, under the interpretation placed upon it by Great Britain, a surrender of the rights of this country, and upon the American construction an entangling alliance, without mutuality in its benefits, or restrictions, and has hitherto been productive only of misunderstandings and controversies between the two governments: therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to take such steps as may be, in his judgment, best calculated to effect the speedy abrogation of said treaty.

The adoption of the resolutions was ably urged by Mr. Clingman. Without taking any action the House went into committee of the whole on the General Appropriation Bill.

The Senate was engaged on Thursday mainly on the consideration of the bill to repeal the bounties granted to the eastern fisheries. There is no just reason why this interest should receive a bounty, while other interests are taxed to contribute their quota to the general expenses of the country. The bill for the admission of Oregon as a State has been postponed.

The House passed the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1859. Mr. Clingman's resolutions providing for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty will not probably pass at this session. Minnesota will probably be admitted as a State, and Oregon be postponed for a time.

The Trade of the Country.

We question if the history of our Commerce in peace times presents any parallel to the sudden falling off of imports during the first four months of 1858, especially in the article of Dry Goods. From 1st January, to 1st May, 1857, the imports of Dry Goods at New York were to the value of $38,954,207; for the corresponding four months of 1858, they amount to $16,597,826. The contraction of extravagance which these figures indicate is easier understood than explained. "General Merchandise" has also fallen off, but not in quite as large a proportion, being from $44,019,561 in 1857, to $22,263,972 in 1858. The cash duties collected at the port of New York for the first ten months of the present fiscal year have amounted to $24,000,775 58, while for the corresponding ten months of the fiscal year preceding, they amounted to $39,686,544 74. The falling off had not become so decided before the 1st of January.

On the other hand, the exports of the country continue large, being but little behind those of last year, and likely yet to reach up to the fullest figure of the largest year. This must relieve the country from foreign embarrassments, and leave her at liberty to go ahead in the development of her vast internal resources.

At the great financial centres of the world, the accumulation of specie is without parallel, and yet, so far, there can hardly be said to have even commenced any tangible reaction from the inactivity and prostration of the past year. The lessons of caution and distrust which the still recent collapse forced us to learn, are still too strongly impressed upon our minds to be lightly forgotten or neglected; and the cloud that hangs over the political horizon of Europe, tends to prevent or delay the opening of brighter prospects to the commercial and financial world of that hemisphere. Under the mask of apparent calm and decorous courtesy, there lurks the reality of secret distrust—nations are without reliance in each other or in their own people. France is a volcano, the eruption of which may occur at any time, and no calculation can be made of the direction in which its fiery torrents may be poured—whether its own bosom alone may be torn by its convulsive throws, or whether its devastating powers may be spent upon its neighbors. No man feels any confidence in the life of Louis Napoleon, and few trust his intentions, even if his life be spared.

Were political confidence fully restored, a period of commercial activity would speedily succeed to the present depression. The stocks of goods are becoming exhausted throughout the country districts. Capital, which has been drawn in and accumulated at the centres, is beginning to demand that employment without which it can yield no dividends. At some—indeed many of the New York banks, the business done in discounts has not yielded sufficient profits to pay the interest on the cost of banking houses and the salaries of officers, clerks and other employees. That the managers of these institutions will encourage a more active spirit of speculation in order to give employment to capital and earn dividends for their stockholders, is beyond doubt. Commencing at the centre, the movement must be felt even to the extremities.

It is therefore reasonable to suppose that a more active and less depressed state of things is not distant—that is, not *very* distant—that the influence of the returning tide will be felt by the opening of the next Spring. The present contraction may be rather wholesome than otherwise. Some people think that everything that is bitter and unpleasant is good for the health—we don't.

In the meantime, while the people of the country are trying to husband their resources, pay off their debts and collect their energies for a fresh start, Uncle Sam, the Federal Government, is suffering. His revenue comes mainly from duties on imports. Retrenchment is the order of the day, and imports fall off immensely, and so does Uncle Sam's income, in the face of an awfully expensive Mormon complication. He will get along without feeling it, if the people do, and when the general prosperity is restored, his difficulties will vanish.

The Virginia Banks resumed specie payment on the 1st instant.

Execution of Scott and Peter.

His Honor, Judge Manly, having sentenced "Scott," a free negro, and "Peter," a slave, to be hung to-day between the hours of ten, A. M., and two, P. M., the town was in a state of feverish and unpleasant excitement the whole forenoon.

At eleven o'clock the condemned prisoners were taken out of jail and placed in a wagon. They were dressed in white with their caps on. The Military Companies formed in hollow square, and thus the solemn procession moved down to the place of execution a little outside of the southern limits of town.

When we got to the place of execution, we found the prisoners under the gallows, engaged in devotion, earnestly led by the Rev. Mr. Andrews. In this both seemed to engage fervently. After singing a hymn, Mr. Andrews offered up a prayer for the souls of those about to depart. We know little of what he said, but we felt that his whole soul was in it.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Andrews addressed some words of exhortation to the unfortunate men, shook their hands, and bade them farewell on earth. Some other gentlemen did the same.

The prisoners ascended the scaffold about twelve o'clock. Scott made some remarks, begging all present to beware of liquor, for that had brought him there.—He expressed his belief that his Saviour had done all for him. Scott was tremulously affected, but behaved with much propriety. Peter begged all to beware of carrying weapons—if they had knives, pistols, or any other deadly weapon, throw them away. Having weapons had brought him to the gallows. He had hope in the mercy of his Redeemer. Peter was more self-possessed than Scott, and looked repentant but not despairing.

At 11½ minutes after 12 o'clock the props were drawn from under the platform by a wagon, and the two men, whose faces were covered, were launched into eternity. Scott's neck appeared to have been broken. The knot slipped a little around on Peter, and he did not die quite so soon as Scott. In less than four minutes all motion had ceased with both.

The arrangements by the Sheriff were perfect, and all passed off with an order and solemnity becoming the melancholy occasion.

We have no time to add particulars, and little taste for such things. We may add that Peter had been penitant for some time. Scott had not been until within a day or two of his execution. Of the sincerity of their repentance, God alone can judge.

Daily Journal, 7th inst.

CONFIRMED.—Judge Loring's appointment to a seat on the bench of the Court of Claims, is officially announced. Salary $3,000. Judge Loring is an "old line whig," but his appointment was urged by the Democrats of both Houses. It will be remembered that after repeated attempts the Republicans of Massachusetts succeeded, not long since, in having him removed from his position of Judge of Probate in that State, because, as U. S. Commissioner, he had carried out the provisions of the fugitive slave law. Governor Gardner would not remove Loring, but N. P. Banks did so, almost at once.

Hon. David S. Reid.

The Winston *Sentinel* of the 7th inst. says: "A friend in attendance at Rockingham Superior Court last week informed us that the health of this distinguished gentleman was much improved, and that his immediate friends indulge the hope of his entire recovery. We sincerely wish that it may be so.

☞ The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear, was convened at the Banking House in this place on the 6th inst. The old directors were all re-elected.

☞ Louis Napoleon was fifty years of age on the 20th day of April.

Democratic Meeting in Bladen.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Bladen County, held in the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Monday 3d May, Thos. D. McDowell was chosen Chairman, and Durram Lewis, Secretary.

A committee consisting of Messrs. G. M. White. Jas. W. Lesesne, John A. Richardson, John H. Clark and Nathan Jones being appointed by the Chair, reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention proposed to be held in Whiteville on Monday, 10th May, to nominate a Democratic candidate for this Senatorial District, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates thereto.

Resolved, That we propose to the Democracy of this county to hold a County Convention in the Court House, on the 1st Saturday in June, to transact business connected with the county elections, and that the Democrats in each District be requested to send five delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. John W. Ellis as the Democratic candidate for Governor meets with our approval, and that we pledge to him our enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That the Wilmington Journal and North Carolinian be requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting was addressed in appropriate speeches by Isaac Wright, Esq., Thomas Brown, Esq., of Wilmington, and John W. Ellis, of Columbus.

In compliance with the 1st Resolution the following delegates were appointed to the Whiteville Convention, viz:

W. D. McNeill, Jas. W. Lesesne, Shad. Wooten, G. M. White, Jno. A. Richardson, O. Lennon, H. B. Jones, Angus Munn, Thos. Robeson, jr., James Robeson, John S. Willis, John McLeod, Chester Swindall, John Currie, jr., Joseph Elwell, W. Melvin, Wash. Prigeon, M. Melvin, Love McDaniel, C. T. Davis, John McGhee, Jas. Baker, Geo. Crofton, W. A. Bizzell, Jno. McMillan, B. F. Rinaldi, B. F. Randolph, Jas. Allen, H. Tate, Jas. Brown.

THOS. D. McDOWELL, Chm'n.

D. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

James M. Gould, at St Augustine, Florida; reappointed.

George McOuat, at Indianapolis, Indiana, vice J. Talbot, whose commission has expired.

Drury Bynum, at Augusta, Mississippi; reappointed.

Jas. S. McGinnis, at Chillicothe, Ohio; reappointed.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

F. P. Feirreira, at St. Augustine, Florida; reappointed.

Chas. C. Campbell, at Indianapolis, Indiana, vice C. W. Ruter, whose commission has expired.

Thos. McNeally, at Chillicothe, Ohio, vice T. Sherer, whose commission has expired.

Patrick Quigley, at Dubuque, Iowa; reappointed.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 30th ult., arrived this morning. The British minister to Mexico, Lord Otway, had arrived at Havana and sailed for Vera Cruz. Santa Anna remained at St. Thomas at last accounts.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.—The election yesterday resulted in the defeat of the Democratic ticket, and the selection of the people's candidate for Mayor by 4,400 majority. Other candidates on the People's ticket were elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,800.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Last night the Democratic members of Congress held a caucus for the purpose of laying down a plan for the future admission of new States into the Union. The subject was debated, but no action was taken. The caucus approved the President's plan to sign no bill unless presented three days before the adjournment of Congress.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived with Havana dates to the 3d. Considerable excitement was manifested among ship masters in consequence of the assaults and detenions to American vessels by the English cruisers on the coast of Cuba.—Some had declared their determination to resist. Sugars were dull.

The Crevasses in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEAS, May 6.—The crevasse still continues, and all efforts to stop it seems to be abandoned. The town of Gretna is entirely submerged, and Algiers considerable so. It is reported [illegible] of stopping the great crevasse [illegible] miles above here. Below this city, in the sugar country, there are several breaks.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, May [illegible].—Senate.—The Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the settlement of California land claims. The same committee reported adversely to the general bankrupt law. Mr. Benjamin introduced a resolution of enquiry as to the present relations with Mexico and whether any measures have been adopted to secure indemnity for the recent Tampico outrages. The resolution was agreed to. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Herndon was passed—ayes 32, noes 8. Mr. Mason's original Paraguay resolution was passed. It authorizes the President to employ the requisite force to obtain justice. The Oregon bill was then taken up and debated till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The French Spoliation bill was reported and postponed till next January. The right of Com. Paulding to arrest Gen. Walker, was then discussed. Mr. Clingman introduced a resolution against the interference of the United States on foreign soil, and made a speech on the subject, giving a history of Nicaraguan affairs and expressing himself in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. He said he knew the British Cabinet was tired of this complicity, and was willing to abrogate the treaty on fair and honorable terms. The Minnesota bill was taken up and postponed till Thursday. Discussion on the general appropriation bill was then resumed.

Congress.

FRIDAY, May 7.—*Senate.*—Mr. Mason presented the credentials of Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, appointed by the governor of the State of North Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Asa Biggs, whose term expires on the 3d of March, 1861.—The credentials were read, and Mr. C. having appeared, the oath prescribed by the constitution was administered to him, and he took his seat in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. As the House will not probably be in session to-morrow, I suggest that the business set apart for twelve o'clock to-morrow stand over until Tuesday.

No objection being made, the suggestion was adopted.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina. I hope the House will indulge me for a single moment. I desire to say to gentlemen that having had the honor of receiving a commission from the governor of our State to fill a position in the other end of the Capitol, I have this day written to him my resignation as a member of the House, and present a note to you, Mr. Speaker, announcing the same. I hope gentlemen will excuse my barely saying that, during my long service, I have no doubt many times I may have wounded the feelings of gentlemen in our struggles here, sometimes, perhaps, during the present session, in objecting to remarks or insisting upon the regular order of business. I beg leave to say that in every single instance I have been actuated by no feeling of unkindness to any single member, but by a sense of duty, and if at any time I have done anything unpleasant to them, I hope they will attribute it to nothing of unkindness on my part, but solely to the reasons I have given. If in discussion here, I have been impulsive or hasty, I assure you it was not intended, and in leaving the hall I shall do it with not a single unkind feeling to any member, but with many regrets.

The following letter to the Speaker was then read from the Clerk's desk:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 7, 1858.

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to notify you and the members of the House of Representatives that I have this day sent to the governor of North Carolina my resignation as a member of this House, to take effect today.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina. I move that the House adjourn.

Mr. Morgan, of New York. I have no objection to this adjournment, but I want to see if we cannot have some day set apart upon which we will have the same order of business we would have had to-day.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. I suggest that next Friday and Saturday be made "objection days" for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. I object.

And then the House adjourned.

Charleston Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Capt. Gorgas has been ordered to the command of the Charleston Arsenal.

A NEW BREED OF COCKROACHES.—Among the recent arrivals at this port was a Sicilian bark, now lying at the foot of Chestnut street. She brought a quantity of live stock not represented on her bills of lading—a few myriads or cockroaches, of style and proportion which cannot do otherwise than improve the species now known here. These roachese are from two and a half to three inches in length—fat ones still larger. Some of them are called "scorpion back," and carry around a style of shell that crunches under one's boots like a remarkably tough egg shell. These fellows are very queer looking. One of them, we think, would throw a nervous lady into hysterics. They are dark brown in color, and when running look like a strip of highly varnished mahogany under great excitement. In the way of speed they will teach our roaches a lesson. They run with remarkable rapidity, and soon found their way into the neighboring stores. As every box of oranges contained a goodly supply of them, they will doubtless be heard from hereafter.—*Philadelphia American.*

CHICAGO AS SEEN BY AN EDITOR.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer has lately seen Chicago through peculiar spectacles:

"Chicago is a bustling city. It was formerly in Illinois, but Illinois is now in it. Lake Michigan is situated on Chicago. The principal products of Chicago are corner lots, statistics, wind, the Democratic press, and long John Wentworth. The population of Chicago is about sixteen millions, and is "rapidly increasing."—The people are very unassuming and moral—almost too much so. The real estate dealers are honorable men, like Puntus, and wouldn't tell a lie for anything. Chicago is not in the temperate zone, the habits of the people not at all being in that way.

THE WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.—The late Mr. Quintin Dick, says the Liverpool Mail, who was privately interred in Dublin on Saturday, died worth considerably over a million of money. His will directs that all securities standing in the public funds and elsewhere shall be turned into cash, and the vast proceeds invested in the purchase of land in Ireland. To his only sister, Mrs. Hume, of Humewood, he has left a life interest in the property thus to be acquired, and after her death, her son, Mr. W. Hume, one of the members of the county of Wicklow, is to inherit the whole, subject to the payment of a few trifling legacies. The will bears date upwards of fourteen years since. A million sterling, invested say in land, ought, in the present state of the market, to produce something like £50,000 per annum.

THE LATEST ACCIDENT.—*Omnibus and Hoops.*—A gentleman of this city, not careful in looking before he leaps, especially when he steps into an omnibus, had an accident the other day, a little of the queerest. With head somewhat averted, talking back to a friend, he mounted the steps immediately behind a hoop skirt of huge dimensions. The difficulty of squeezing the thing through the narrow door had impeded the progress of the wearer a second, and being flattened at the sides, stuck out a foot or two outside the door. By some casualty, in the effort to surge through, it had become slightly elevated. As the gentleman rushed up the steps incautiously, neither looking before nor above, as above indicated, he buried himself upwards, down to his waist, into the yawning cavern. Both parties seemed to have a lively appreciation of the dilemma, and tugged vigorously in opposite directions to get out of it; hoops pulling inwards and upwards, and the unfortunate gentleman backwards and downwards. The victory was apparently to hoops, which carried off the hat. If the other party suffered from the collision it did not appear.

Mobile Mercury.

PUGLIST WHIPPED BY A COUNTRYMAN.—A fight occurred in Troy, N. Y., Monday morning between John Morrissey, the well known pugilist, and a countrryman named Bennet. Morrissey was badly bruised, and had to be carried from the ground by his friends.

A NEW PROCESS OF EXTRACTING TEETH.—The Baltimore Patriot says: "We yesterday witnessed the trial of a new process of extracting teeth, by which it was stated the operation would cause no pain. The trial was made at our college of Dental Surgery, and the operators were Drs. Harris and Arthur. It was certainly the most satisfactory trial of the kind we have ever witnessed. A number of teeth were extracted, and the patients declare they received no pain, but experienced a numbing sensation about the tooth. This soothing is produced by passing a current of electricity through the tooth at the time of extracting. The patient grasps firmly in his hand one pole from an electro magnetic machine; [illegible]

The [illegible], the clever correspondent of the London Times, in India, thus writes:

"I heard a story the other day which gave me a forcible idea of the miserable state of mind in which the quiet inhabitants of the disturbed districts must be. A rebel chief, with some sepoys and irregulars, entered a small town in the Doab, and immediately demanded a money contribution from the head men and principal inhabitants, threatening if he did not get what he wanted voluntarily, he would take it by force and sack the place. To save the town the sum of 5,000 rs. was presented to him, and the cateran hearing that a body of our troops were approaching, abandoned the place with his followers. When we entered next day, one of our officers was informed by the townspeople that Hussein So-and-so, and Bukht This and Pandy That had given money to the enemy. The men were seized. In vain they explained that they had as much dislike as most men to part with their money; that the English being unable to protect them, they were obliged to submit to force—their offence was clear—they had aided the enemy, and they were hanged on the spot. Well may the peaceable cultivator of the soil exclaim to each of the belligerents, '*Nec sine te nec cum te possum vivere.*'—They are lucky who are eaten last, and the very smallest misfortune is to be plundered and to pay double revenues as long as the contest lasts. This has been their fate from time immemorial.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The chair of the Practice of Medicine, in this institution, recently filled by the accomplished and lamented Dr. Mitchell, has been tendered to Professor Samuel Henry Dickinson, of Charleston, S. C. Our views, as to the propriety, other things being equal, of selecting incumbents for vacant chairs in our medical colleges, from the profession in our own city, have been too recently expressed to require repetition here. But, as the trustees felt that, under the circumstances, it was well for them to look abroad, we have no hesitation in saying they have made a most judicious choice. Dr. Dickinson is eminently skilled in the duties he will be called on to perform. He has had ample experience, both in practice and teaching. He possesses rare gifts as a lecturer, and is a gentleman of the highest social qualifications. At the South, where he is best known, his reputation is among the very first, both professional and personal; and, while it cannot be doubted that his connection with the flourishing institution to which he has been invited, will be a source of advantage we are sure his presence among us will be a source of pleasure to those with whom he may be brought into friendly relations.—*Philadelphia American.*

A REGULAR SKINNING.—The bell-weather of the Maryland Know Nothings, H. Winter Davis, received at the hands of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the other day the most perfect skinning that was ever performed upon an animal of that description. Mr. Davis rose in the House to aid his abolition friends by giving a stab to the bill offered by the Kansas conferencee committee, and so eager was this ally of Giddings & Co., to effect this object, that his zeal outran his prudence, and he was guilty of making the most ridiculous statements, destitute alike of reason or truth. Mr. Stephens, in reply to this gassy effusion of the Know Nothing advocate, exposed his ignorance and recklessness of assertion in such a manner as should be a lesson to him through all future time.

Those who were in the House at the time say that the unusually inflated manner of Mr. Davis was changed to one of absolute shame, stammering and confusion.—And no wonder, for never in our recollection was there in the House an exhibition of such extreme ignorance from one of such pretensions as Mr. Davis. Stupid indeed must be the party that could find anything in this effort of Mr. Davis to compliment or commend. Another such speech will satisfy all that read it that the Baltimore Abolitionist is to all practical history of the country is concerned.—*Baltimore Republic.*

Tiffin is the seat of justice of Seneca county, Ohio. It is situated on the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, between Bellefontaine and Sandusky City. Artemus Ward, the showman, communicates to the Toledo Times the subjoined paragraph concerning Tiffin and its institutions:

"Tiffin is a grate sity, it is thickly settled round the meetin-house. the princerpal institushuns are the meetin-house, hay-scales and william h. Gibson. mr. Gibson is on the legal tide. He tole me his bones wud be berried in ole Seneky. Thinks i to myself, it wud bin darned site better if your bones had bin berried in ole Seneky afore you stole the pepel's munny, but i kepp mum. A man named Breslin use tu live in tiffin, but he don't live in tiffin now as much as he did.

ARTEMUS WARD, the Shoman."

The poets have always delighted in extreme views of women. Satires and panegyrics make up the bulk of their verses about the fair sex. The old Roman line which charges women with being "*semper varium et mutabile*" is perhaps the most moderate and well founded of all sarcasms. Alphonse Kerr says: "Say of a woman that she is wicked, obstinate, frivolous, but add that she is beautiful, and be assured she will think kindly of you. Say that she is good, kind, virtuous and sensible, but—very homely, and she will never forgive you in her life." But the women are much severer than the men against the sex. Lady Wortley Montague found her only consolation in being herself a woman, in the reflection that she should "never, by any possibility, marry one of 'em."

SERENADE OF THE PRESIDENT.—President Buchanan was serenaded on Saturday night last—as a part of the ceremonies of rejoicing at Washington over the passage of the Kansas Bill. The Union says:

About nine o'clock the Marine Band passed up towards the Executive Mansion in a large omnibus, drawn by four horses, and was followed by an immense concourse. The cannoniers were also out, and thundered forth a salute from their field-piece opposite the north front of the Executive Mansion, while the band, taking its postion beneath the portico, played "Hail Columbia." Before they had completed, a dense crowd had congregated, and was constantly increased by new arrivals, until at least two thousand persons were assembled, including quite a number of ladies. The time, the place, the exultant cheers, the loud booming of the cannon, the patriotic strains of the band—all combined to form a picturesque and imposing scene, which will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it.

At the close of the national anthem, three cheers were proposed and given to the President of the United States, and ere they had subsided, Mr. Buchanan appeared at the window, over the hall door. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and when the cheering with which he was greeted was so hushed that he could be heard, he addressed the assembled multitude in a clear and distinct voice, with his usual pleasing style of eloquence.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel very much honored by the kindness which you have displayed in coming in such respectable numbers to give me a serenade. I have long been acquainted with Washington. I have been intimate with my fellow-citizens of this city for a longer period than many of you have lived, and I have never received anything but kindness, attention and good will from the people of this District. [Cheers.] I thank you most cordially that the kindness which your fathers have extended to me still lives in the breasts of their children, and I hope when I leave this city, if I live to return to my quiet home, I shall carry with me your affectionate regard, which I shall endeavor to deserve. [Applause.] This is a great occasion on which you have assembled. It is far above men. The best interests of the country were involved in the long contest which has so happily terminated. [Applause.] I hope and believe that the result will tend to promote the peace and prosperity of our glorious Union, [cheers,] and of all the people upon the face of the earth, the people of Washington are the most interested in preserving this unity of interests which has rendered us glorious abroad, and successful and prosperous at home.—[Cheers.] I do not think that it will be becoming in me to enter into any discussion of the great question which has so happily terminated. I, therefore, must conclude these brief remarks with again repeating to you how heartily I feel your kindness, and how gratefully I shall ever remember it to the last period of my existence. [Cheers.]

Speeches, short and appropriate to the occasion, were also made by Messrs. Toombs, of Georgia; Letcher, of Virginia; Clay and Stevenson, of Kentucky, and Bigler of Pennsylvania.

VIVE LA HOOPS!—A Southern dealer advertises Watch-spring extension skirts, with 6, 8 and 11 springs; steel spring expansion skirts; Damascus watch-spring skirts; lace imperial steel spring skirts; crown royal steel spring skirts; pompadour steel spring skirts; coronation skeleton steel-spring skirts; coronation lattice steel spring skirts; misses' steel spring extension skirts; misses' skeleton and lattice skirts; child's steel spring [illegible] skirts; child's skeleton and lattice whalebone [illegible] skirts. Fourteen different kinds of skirts!—[illegible]

Gold.

A year ago it was a puzzle to account for the [illegible] continued absorption of gold into the circulation of the world's commerce, notwithstanding the large production of it from California and Australia. The troubles of last year seem to have led to a solution, for the great contraction of business and credits has led to the withdrawal of some portion of gold from the circulation.—While gold is performing a constant round of circulation, it is not seen or recognized. The production of it in large quantities led to such an increase of business and commerce that its active circulation was beyond all precedent, and even since the reduced business of this year, as compared with last, it is much above that of several years ago.

Gold is now rising again to the surface in all the centres of circulation, but the total accumulation does not amount to two years' produce from the mines of Australia and California; nor is it likely to proceed so far, before a renewed activity of business shall take the bulk of what is now heaped up once more into quick circulation. Since the discovery of these gold mines in 1848, they have yielded in round numbers $800,000,000; while now everywhere in Europe and this country the accumulation, large as it is reported, is not above $400,000,000. Of the balance, a great portion is still in circulation or is hoarded, and the remainder must have been absorbed in the arts. The consumption of gold for manufacturing purposes is constantly increasing.—The ratio of this increase year by year is also greater, from the greater abundance of the precious metal and the increasing wealth of the world, which delights to expend a great part of it in gold ornaments of every kind. The manufacture of watches alone must absorb a great portion of the annual supply.

During the last ten years the consumption of gold for manufactures of all kinds in which it is used must have been great, and it seems that the absorption of so much as has been mined and brought to market is by no means a puzzle.

Gold is the leading medium of exchange all over the world, excepting China, and articles of gold manufacture, whether useful or ornamental, and the universal object of desire, and being such, as wealth and population increase and multiply, so must gold increase in demand. The great addition to the supply in the last ten years only stimulates the desire to possess, a desire which the great increase in wealth among all classes in that period has given the power to indulge.—*United States Economist.*

Cutting off the Tuileries Gardens.

PARIS, April 16.—I am sorry to say that the public is about to be shut out from half—and that the best half—of the Tuileries gardens. A line is to be drawn from the iron gate facing the Rue 29 Juillet to a point on the opposite side, where a corresponding gate will be made abutting on the quay. The gates on either side of the gardens, near the Pavillions de Flore and de Marsan, will be closed, and all the space between them and the line above mentioned will be added to the reserved garden. The new space thus appropriated will be laid out as a *jardin a l'Anglaise*, and the view of the palace will be shut out by clumps of trees; so that the Emperor and Empress and the Imperial Prince may take exercise under their windows without being stared at by the people. It is natural enough that they should wish to do so, but the new scheme is a great innovation upon the very system with regard to royal palaces which the French have heretofore made it their boast to contrast with that followed in England. The mutilation of the Tuileries will certainly be very unpopular. Till 1830 the public were allowed to walk up to the very windows of the palace. Louis Philippe made the present reserved garden, but that is only a narrow strip of ground of which the public have almost the full enjoyment, because it is only cut off from the rest of the ground by a low iron railing, which they lean over to look at the shrubs and flowers. Moreover Louis Philippe always allowed the public to walk thro' the heart of the palace (the Pavilion de l'Horloge) to the Place du Carrousal. Nevertheless a considerable stir was made about the encroachment upon popular privileges. Tongues are not so free as they were then, but people will only think the more. It is very doubtful whether the Emperor is well advised in making Tulleries a more comfortable private residence by destroying its national and traditional character.—The works have already commenced. The famous terrace, which runs parallel with the Seine, is to be levelled between the new line of demarcation and the Pavilion de Flore. This morning at eleven o'clock crowds of people were amused at seeing the little Imperial Prince in the reserved garden, scooping up sand with a wooden spade, and piling it in a go-cart drawn by a footman.—In time coming his Imperial Highness will play in private.

What Makes the Negro Black.

The following explanation by Dr. Draper, of New York, possesses some interest, chiefly because it shows what may be said on the subject:

Human blood is made up of little cells, containing among other elements, haematin, a reddish substance, which is largely made up of iron. One of the duties of the liver is the removing of the old blood cells and the forming of new ones, and this duty includes the carrying out from the system of all excess of haematin. A hot climate disturbs the normal action of the blood, and also of the liver. Imperfect oxygen attends great heat, adds to the darkness of the arterial blood, while, by the energetic respiration which it involves, there is an overfulness and torpidy of the liver. The haematin, therefore, by this inaction of the great cleaning agent, is left in the system, and wandering about, takes refuge in the lower and spherical cells of the cuticle, which it thus bronzes from orange tawny to negro black, according to the heat of the climate, the inactivity of the liver, and the amount of haematin left as refused in the system.

Cold checks the action of the liver equally with heat, and, therefore, the complexion of the Esquimaux approaches that of the Magnolian and negro. This is certainly a simple and intelligible explanation. The tendency of coloring matter to deposit itself in the cuticle is well known. But let it not be thought that this darkening process is the result of a disorder, in the shape of an unhealthful action of the liver. In that case it would appear that Providence designed only the temperate zones to be inhabited, and the wealth of the tropics to be lost to mankind. In fact, the health and vigor of tropical tribes show that all the earth is man's intended dwelling place.

The Detroit Free Press takes the romance out of elopements in the following tale:—

Mynheer Fulmaer resides on a farm just outside of the city limits. Day before yesterday he went to work for a neighbor who resides some five or six miles away, leaving his wife and a butcher named Jacob Swipes at home, in full confidence in their integrity, which confidence, however, was sadly misplaced, for he was no sooner out of the way than the guilty couple took all the money and other valuables Fulmaer was possessor of, and, not content, then drove off his two cows also. They came to the city with the plunder, and after selling the two cows, realized about $80 or $90. They then took the cars for Chicago, accompanied by another German woman named Mrs. Schneider, who left Schneider in the lurch to accompany her friends. As may be imagined, the two wronged husbands were exceedingly indignant when they returned home and found their wives and property gone. The suspicious Schneider immediately pounced upon an innocent old pedlar named Solomon, who had sold Mrs. Schneider some jewelry now and then, and hauled him up before the police court. Solomon, in his honest rectitude of purposes, affirmed his innocence of the charge, and vowed by all his hopes to have revenge for the disgrace. This threat so worked upon Schneider, already demented with the loss of his wife, that he became affected with an uncontrollable fear of the avenger Solomon, and took the cars last evening and went to Suspension Bridge, thus making disappearance the fourth. Fulmaer, more sensible, applied to officer Whitman at the Michigan Central depot, who telegraphed to all the stations on the road to have the runaway parties arrested. It is thought that they got off at Jackson, and that they will soon be brought back.

THE MOUNT VERNON SALE.—Various journals pour hot shot into the proprietor of Mount Vernon, on account of the hard terms of his sale. The Lynchburg Virginian contrasts his conduct with the noble generosity of Mr. Everett. The Charlottesville Advocate suggests that an examination be made, of the tomb of Washington, to ascertain whether the occupant of the place may not have already disposed of the bones of his ancestor, to Phineas T. Barnum. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"Mr. John A. Washington has got the butt-end of the bargain with the ladies purchasing Mount Vernon. In the first place, he gets a thousand dollars per acre for land not intrinsically worth twenty. An hundred dollars per acre would be an extravagant price. All the building, and improvements together are not worth five hundred dollars.

"He then retains possession and occupancy of the premises until the last dollar of the purchase money is paid, and receives interest on the amount unpaid all the while, so that [illegible] to live rent free at the mansion; and besides the outrageous price of two hundred thousand dollars, get fifty thousand dollars more in the shape of interest. If this is not trafficing in the sacred dust of his ancestor, I know not what else to call it."